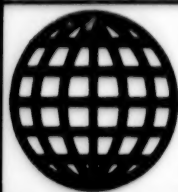


JPRS-SEA-89-031
15 SEPTEMBER 1989



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
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JPRS Report

East Asia

Southeast Asia

East Asia Southeast Asia

JPRS-SEA-89-031

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Illegally Imported Contraband Confiscated

42000161 Rangoon *THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY* in English 7 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] Yangon, 9 Aug—Nine metal chests weighing a total of 1,048 kilos sent in the name of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany but which on investigation were not found to be connected with the embassy have been found to contain contraband valued at no less than K 5 million it is learnt.

Officials of the National Intelligence Bureau acting on a tip-off by a duty-conscious citizen on 3 August inspected the nine metal chests which had arrived by air from Hong Kong under air freight Nos 217, 4342 and 4765. As the embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Yangon said it had nothing to do with the boxes, they

were declared ownerless, unclaimed property and confiscated by the Customs Department according to law.

On being opened in front of witnesses, the chests were found to contain ten sets of video games; 64 cassette players/recorders of various kinds; 1391 assorted modern watches, 1,000 assorted electronic calculators, 27,000 batteries for quartz wristwatches, 20 sets of hairdriers, 669 yards of Tetrex cloth, 99 bottles of "Gurosan" medicine each containing 1,000 capsules, 265 necklaces of plastic beads, 60 one-pound packets of plastic beads, six five-pound packets of gold-coloured sequins and some foodstuffs.

It has been found that certain unscrupulous people have used the name of the embassy to bring in the contraband. Investigations are continuing to expose those who have been using embassy names to bring in contraband.—MNA

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK Rounds Up August Battle Successes

BK0409090789 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] 1. East Kompong Cham battlefield: 19 killed and 15 wounded for a total of 34 casualties; 18 and one commune administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 37 village officials and one Cambodian soldier freed.

2. Kratie battlefield: 18 killed and 36 wounded for a total of 54 casualties; 10 village administrative networks dismantled; and 30 village officials liberated.

3. Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield: 58 killed and 54 wounded for a total of 112 casualties; 64 village and three commune administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 86 village officials liberated.

4. Kompong Speu battlefield: 18 killed and nine wounded for a total of 27 casualties; 20 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 23 village officials freed.

5. Kompong Chhnang battlefield: seven killed and five wounded for a total of 12 casualties; 15 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and eight village officials and four Cambodian soldiers freed.

6. Kompong Cham battlefield: 22 killed and 26 wounded for a total of 48 casualties; 19 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 11 village officials freed.

7. Stung Treng battlefield: 42 killed and 17 wounded for a total of 59 casualties; two village administrative networks dismantled; and two village officials freed.

8. Battlefields around Battambang town: 120 killed and 112 wounded for a total of 232 casualties; 35 village and seven commune administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and five village officials liberated.

9. Kompong Som battlefield: 30 killed and 25 wounded for a total of 55 casualties; 14 village administrative networks dismantled; and eight village officials liberated.

10. Kompong Thom battlefield: 43 killed and 48 wounded for a total of 91 casualties; 45 village, five commune, and one district administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 86 village officials freed.

11. Siem Reap battlefield: nine killed and seven wounded for a total of 16 casualties; five village administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and five Cambodian soldiers liberated.

12. Moung-Pursat battlefield: 26 killed and 33 wounded for a total of 59 casualties; 23 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 10 village officials freed.

13. Kampot battlefield: 92 killed and 131 wounded for a total of 223 casualties; 32 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 37 village officials freed.

14. Southwest Phnom Penh battlefield: 33 killed and 35 wounded for a total of 68 casualties; 37 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 25 village officials liberated.

15. North Phnom Penh battlefield: 11 killed and 12 wounded for a total of 23 casualties; six village administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and eight village officials freed.

16. Koh Kong battlefield: five killed and five wounded for a total of 10 casualties; and six village and two commune administrative networks dismantled.

17. Preah Vihear battlefields: 33 killed and 31 wounded for a total of 64 casualties; three village administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 24 village officials and two Cambodian soldiers freed.

18. North Sisophon battlefield: 119 killed and 156 wounded for a total of 275 casualties; 14 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 15 Cambodian soldiers liberated.

19. South Sisophon battlefield: 76 killed and 98 wounded for a total of 174 casualties; two village administrative networks scattered and destroyed;

20. Pailin battlefield: 430 killed and 479 wounded for a total of 909 casualties and one Cambodian soldier freed.

21. Samlot battlefield: 35 killed and 25 wounded for a total of 60 casualties.

22. Leach battlefield: five killed and five wounded for a total of 10 casualties.

In sum, we killed 1,251 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 1,364 others for a total of 2,615 casualties and scattered and destroyed Vietnamese administrative networks in 370 villages, 18 communes, and one township, and we freed 392 village officials and 38 Cambodian soldiers.

Spain Promises Marketing Help in European Single Market

42130129

[Editorial Report] According to the 8 July Jakarta BISNIS INDONESIA, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales told visiting Indonesian Minister of Research and Technology B.J. Habibie that Spain will assist Indonesia with its marketing efforts in Europe when the European single market comes into being in 1992. Gonzales' comment came at the end of Habibie's visit to promote bilateral economic cooperation. Gonzales also noted that Indonesia is Spain's most important trade partner in Southeast Asia.

Energy Minister Predicts Need for Nuclear Power Plants

42130124b Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian
24 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—Nuclear power will not be needed for generating electricity before the year 2005. Electricity requirements until that year can still be met by existing primary energy sources, i.e., oil, gas, and coal. By 2010, however, when a deficit in the installed electric power capacity will occur, at least two PLTN's (nuclear electric power plants) will be needed.

Minister of Mining and Energy Engr Drs Ginanjar Kartasasmita said this in Bandung on Saturday [22 July]. Meanwhile, in Jakarta on Saturday the executive director of WALHI (Indonesian Environmental Association), Engr M.S. Zulkarnaen, said that electricity requirements in Java in the year 2000 can be met by conventional electric power sources without the use of nuclear power.

A week earlier, BATAN (National Atomic Power Board) had said that nuclear power is the best alternative energy source for the future because other natural sources are limited. According to BATAN calculations, Java will need 16,000 MW [megawatts] of electricity in the year 2000, whereas the installed capacity at the end of PELITA [5-Year Development] IV was 5,800 MW. Electricity demand in 2015 will reach a peak of 31,000 MW, but conventional sources will be able to provide only 25,000 MW.

Speaking at the ITB (Bandung Institute of Technology) at the commemoration of its 30th anniversary, Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita acknowledged that the greatest waste of resources occurs in the electricity sector, for electricity is still produced by groups other than PLN (Public Electricity Corporation). They have greater capacity than PLN and generally use BBM (oil fuel).

Therefore, Ginanjar said, efforts must be made toward greater use of electric power from PLN, particularly by industry. Besides reducing waste, this action will also improve PLN efficiency by increasing its load factor. "The PLN itself also must keep on reducing its use of BBM," the minister of mining and energy added.

Obstacles

The minister said that there are still many obstacles to the use of nuclear power and that alternatives constantly need to be sought. The first alternative is increased use of natural gas, which has potential for development. Another alternative is to expand the construction of coal-fueled PLTU's (thermal electric power plants) to locations outside of Java.

Prior to his presentation of a working paper entitled "Energy in the Year 2000," Ginanjar Kartasasmita signed a cooperation agreement between his department and the ITB, which was represented by its rector, Wiranto Arismunandar. The cooperation agreement encompasses efforts toward the discovery, utilization, expansion, and protection of natural resources in the form of minerals, oil, natural gas, and other energy sources.

He said that the construction of coal-fueled PLTU's at the mouth of mines in two provinces in Sumatra and Kalimantan will have many benefits. Electricity generated at those plants can be channeled by cable to Java. Electricity is now being transmitted by undersea cable from Java to Bali.

This alternative is neither easy nor cheap, said Ginanjar, but by 2010 it may be competitive enough and technically and economically feasible. If we want to postpone the construction of PLTN's as long as possible, this method needs to be given consideration. Nevertheless, PLTN's remain an option that cannot be ignored, since the use of coal always has its limitations.

Two PLTN's

By the years 2010 or 2011, electricity demand in Java is expected to reach 101.2 TWH [terawatt-hours]. Ginanjar said this scenario is based on the assumption that the installed capacities of PLTA's (hydroelectric power plants), PLTD's (diesel-electric power plants), oil-fueled PLTU's, and gas-fueled PLTU's ("combined cycled") cannot be further increased after the year 2000 because of limited resources and economic factors.

It is also assumed that the installed capacity of coal-fueled PLTU's after 2005 will be limited by environmental support conditions in Java, where a maximum of 40 million tons of coal a year can be burned, which is the equivalent of 10,000 to 13,300 MW.

Therefore, said Ginanjar, nuclear power will not be needed until 2010. There will be a deficit of 1,362 MW in installed electric power capacity by 2010-11 and a deficit of 7,625 MW by 2015-16. This means that at least two PLTN's need to be in place by 2010 in order to meet the demand.

High Cost

Meanwhile, WALHI Executive Director Engr M.S. Zulkarnaen said in a press conference in Jakarta that

Java will need only 15,246 MW of electricity in the year 2000, whereas the generation of 16,591 MW of electricity is projected.

He said that, based on a book published by WALHI, the peak demand of 28,590 MW will not be reached until 2010 and that 32,741 MW of electricity from various natural resources, not including nuclear power, will be available. These energy sources will be hydroelectric power, geothermal energy, oil and gas fuels, gas turbines, combinations, and coal.

According to Zulkarnaen, more investment and higher construction costs are involved in the building of PLTN's than in building other types of electric power plants.

An expenditure of \$0.07195 is required for every KWH produced by a PLTN, whereas a coal-fueled plant needs only \$0.0344 per KWH. The comparison with coal is used because coal reserves still abound in Indonesia. At the 1985-86 energy consumption level, coal reserves will last for 2,200 years, oil for 18 years, and natural gas for 71 years.

The calculation of costs for construction of PLTN's should not consider merely the purchase of technology and cost of operation but should also include the costs of behind-schedule construction, plant closing, and waste disposal. Data from Argentina, Brazil, India, Mexico, the Philippines, and South Africa show that construction runs from 2 to 13 years behind schedule.

The cost of closing a PLTN no longer in use is also high. For example, the closing of the Dresden-1 PLTN in England, which had a capacity of 210 MW, cost between \$14 million and \$95 million in 1985 dollars. Moreover, the PLTN's to be built in Indonesia have planned capacities of 600 MW.

Planning for Nuclear Power Plant

42130126b Jakarta *SUARA KARYA* in Indonesian
9 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, *SUARA KARYA*—President Suharto has instructed the National Atomic Energy Board (BATAN) to prepare plans immediately for the construction of a PLTN (nuclear electric power plant). Following his call on the head of state at Cendana Street on Tuesday [8 August], BATAN Director General Engr Djali Ahimsa said that, in compliance with the president's instructions, BATAN will conduct a study of the PLTN site.

He said that the location planned for the PLTN is near Muria Mountain in Central Java but that it must be studied further by a BATAN team. BATAN will be using the services of foreign consultants in determining the exact location. Djali Ahimsa could not say which consultants will participate. "There are many consultants, and tenders probably will be requested," he said.

Study of the area is expected to take 4 years. The PLTN will then be designed, which will need about 2 years. Physical construction will take from 4 to 6 years.

If study of the area were to begin now, Ahimsa said, Indonesia would have a PLTN about the year 2000.

According to the plan now being readied, the PLTN will be designed for a capacity of 600 MW. Djali Ahimsa estimated that the demand for electricity will continue to increase along with the growth of industry. "Industry requires much electricity," he said.

The president also emphasized the importance of providing electricity through PLTN's, Ahimsa said, because development directed toward industrialization requires large supplies of electricity.

The head of state also noted the importance of safety at nuclear facilities like PLTN's. "Everything has a risk. The important thing is to minimize the risk," Djali Ahimsa said.

Cooperation

With respect to Malaysian offers of nuclear cooperation, as mentioned in talks between Prime Minister Mahathir and President Suharto in Brunei on 3 August, Djali Ahimsa said that the first stage will consist of exchanging nuclear specialists.

Cooperation will then be expanded to research at nuclear facilities, which Malaysia also possesses.

The BATAN director general said also that Malaysia wants to import radioisotopes from Indonesia. "Indonesia can fulfill their request," he said. He did not know how Malaysia will use the radioisotopes, however.

Discussion of Prospects for Oil, Nuclear Energy

42130124a Jakarta *BISNIS INDONESIA* in Indonesian
24 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, *BISNIS*—Energy sources in Indonesia will become increasingly limited as the 21st century approaches. The question arises as to Indonesia's position on this trend. Can this country choose the alternative of nuclear energy?

Minister of Mining and Energy Ginanjar Kartasasmita is looking far into the future, and his department has already set up cooperation with the Bandung Institute of Technology for the purpose of finding, utilizing, developing, and protecting natural resources.

It is not yet clear whether Indonesia will experience an energy crisis. Population growth and limited energy resources, however, will tend to produce a critical situation if we do not begin now to plan ways to face these problems.

Before Indonesia is actually threatened by an energy crisis, this country must choose its main energy source by considering a number of factors. These include the

availability of the energy sources, efforts to protect them, capabilities for controlling and managing them, and funds for developing them. Environmental issues are no less important. The consequences of utilizing this energy are long-term, and such use needs to be regulated well to ensure that future needs can be met.

Seeing the condition of energy reserves in Indonesia, Ginanjar signaled the need for thorough thinking and a resolution of the problem that this country will be a net importer of oil in the year 2000. The situation can be postponed until 2012 if we are able to keep finding oil reserves. Dealing with this situation will be disturbing, since oil has always been the dominant source of foreign exchange.

Are Indonesia's energy reserves as small as that? Just how great is the projected demand for electricity in the year 2000 and the beginning of the 21st century, and what is our capability for meeting it?

More voices, both optimistic and pessimistic, about our oil export potential are being heard. This oil export potential, according to the optimists, will last until 2012. The pessimists, however, expect them to last only until 2001. Because electricity supply in Java is a big problem, energy sources, including oil, gas, and coal, must be evaluated carefully to enable us to know just when an energy crisis will occur. Since MARKAL [expansion unknown] is considered appropriate for this analysis because of the extent of its development, it is used as a reference.

MARKAL figures for domestic crude oil supplies in 1986, 2001, 2006, and 2011, respectively, are as follows (in BOE [barrels of oil equivalent]): 498.804 million, 680 million, 719.643 million, and 764.531 million. The average growth is 1.72 percent. Gas supplies, in BOE, for the same periods are 208.851 million, 332.161 million, 375.641 million, and 399.974 million. Coal supplies are, in BOE, 715.456 million, 1,129.294 million, 1,236.759 million, and 1,339.914 million, in which the average growth is 2.54 percent.

Under this analysis, crude oil production in 2001 will be 1.86 million barrels per day, whereas daily production is now about 1.5 million barrels. Gas production will be 1.92 trillion cubic feet (TCF) in 2001, 2.18 TCF in 2006, and 2.32 TCF in 2011. Coal production will be 28.5 million tons in 2001, 34.5 million tons in 2006, and 42.8 million tons in 2011.

In view of oil reserves totaling 10.3 billion barrels—5.2 billion barrels in proved reserves and 5.1 billion in potential reserves—Indonesia's status as net importer of oil may be postponed until 2012, provided that new reserves and sources will continue to be found. Furthermore, the remaining oil in fields now in production must be recovered by EOR (enhanced oil recovery) methods, whether they be secondary or tertiary recovery systems. These efforts will increase oil production by 10 to 50 percent, provided the world oil price is more than \$32

per barrel. These systems involve a high product cost, twice the cost under current methods.

This situation means that it will be hard for Indonesia to produce 1.8 million barrels of oil, as estimated by MARKAL. The figures are not realistic, Ginanjar said.

Indonesia's known natural gas reserves total 96 TCF, or the equivalent of 16 billion barrels of oil. The Natuna Islands have reserves of 45 TCF, and East Kalimantan has 23.58 TCF. Of proved reserves of 76.16 TCF, 19.84 TCF have been sold (26.05 percent). Potential reserves total 20.75 percent.

Thus, 77.06 TCF of natural gas are available. Estimating that 80 percent of proved reserves and 50 percent of potential reserves can be recovered, Indonesia will still be able to supply 55.43 TCF of gas in the next 20 years.

At the current level of use of 1.7 TCF per year, Indonesia will have gas supplies for 45 more years. Other energy sources, like coal, peat, and geothermal energy, are still considerable.

Known coal reserves now total 28 billion tons, most of which (55.98 percent) is in South Sumatra. The rest is in other parts of Sumatra, East and South Kalimantan, Java, Sulawesi, and Irian Jaya. At this year's production rate of 4.05 million tons, coal reserves will not be depleted for 480 years.

Ginanjar feels that the construction of nuclear electric power plants (PLTN) is an option that cannot be avoided, since the use of coal always has its limitations. One limitation is the ability of the environment in Java to support it, for Java can tolerate the burning of only 40 million tons of coals annually.

The construction of a PLTN can be postponed from 2000 until only 2002, provided that coal is used optimally, such as through the construction of thermal electric power plants (PLTU's) at the mouths of mines.

Djali Ahimsa, director general of BATAN [National Atomic Power Board], feels the benefits of this method are inadequate, however. "Therefore, a PLTN needs to be functioning by the year 2000."

President Suharto once declared that Indonesia should use existing energy sources as far as possible. However, when the time comes for the construction of a PLTN, it cannot be avoided.

This matter apparently needs study, for the construction of a PLTN involves not only the use of uranium but also issues of safety, technology, and skills.

Other national efforts that appear to be necessary are a search for new reserves, diversification of energy utilization to minimize use of oil, and energy conservation. Such conservation should include not only oil but all energy sources as well.

In addition, Indonesia needs to keep up with energy technology being developed elsewhere, such as superconductors, fusion, and fuel cells, although we face limitations in the specialized skills needed to implement them ourselves.

The upgrading of human resource development cannot be avoided. The minister of mining and energy signaled the need for professional personnel with adequate knowledge. Education remains a strategic matter for the protection of our various national interests.

South Sulawesi Food Stocks Increase Substantially

*42130128a Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian
10 Aug 89 p 6*

[Text] Ujungpandang, PELITA—It is felt that the role of Village Unit Cooperatives (KUD) and of other cooperatives in the establishment of national food stocks in South Sulawesi is growing steadily in a meaningful way. This is shown by total food stocks in this area, most of which are held by KUD's and other cooperatives, although it is admitted that the Logistics Unit task force has also played a part.

Based on the activity of KUD's and other cooperatives in the establishment of national food stocks in 1989, it appears that they have become more active, compared with 1988, in addition to the activity by the South Sulawesi Logistics Unit task force. Collections for the national food stock in 1989, which are handled by the South Sulawesi Logistics Unit, have reflected a large increase compared to 1988. The forecast of food stocks held for the Logistics Unit in South Sulawesi has changed three times.

Master of Laws Adriansyah, chief of the South Sulawesi Logistics Unit, speaking through Dr Ferry Themba, his director of community relations affairs, made this statement when he answered questions from a PELITA representative in his office recently. He said: "The first estimate of food stocks made by the South Sulawesi Logistics Unit was about 250,000 tons. Later, after seeing how things turned out in the field, this figure was raised to 275,000 tons. At the meeting in Jakarta in June 1989 the estimate was raised once again to 325,000 tons in rice equivalents."

Increase of 65.2 Percent

Ferry said that, although the receipt of rice and paddy by the national food stock in South Sulawesi has gone down somewhat in the last few weeks, this does not mean that there will be a decline in the total amount being stored. Indeed, the reverse is true, as the stock is continuing to increase. The continuous increase in the food stock held by the South Sulawesi Logistics Unit in 1989 has been helped by good weather and an increase in the planted area. Another cause is the length of the harvest season this year,

which has been relatively longer than it was in 1988, added to which the marketing effort this year was relatively small, Ferry added.

Based on this situation, Themba said, the South Sulawesi Logistics Unit continues to be optimistic that the food stock in 1989 can reach a figure of more than 300,000 tons. If unexpected developments should occur, it is hoped that the actual buildup of the food stock will reach no less than 300,000 tons of food in rice equivalents.

Optimistic

Information obtained by PELITA from the South Sulawesi Logistics Unit indicate that as of 29 July 1989 the forecast by the unit was for a food stock at a level of 237,989 tons of food in rice equivalents. This total was based on the assumption that 166,709 tons of food in rice equivalents would be accumulated by 171 KUD's and 29,037 tons of food in rice equivalents by other cooperatives, while 42,243 tons would be accumulated by the seven Logistics Unit task forces. This record compares with the accumulation of only 155,712 tons of food in rice equivalents during the same period of 1988. Ferry, reflecting his optimism, said that this means that food stocks in 1989 will increase by 65.2 percent over 1988.

Ferry Themba added that during the 1989/1990 fiscal year (from 1 April to the third week of July 1989) [as published], the South Sulawesi Logistics Unit was able to supply rice to several provinces in Indonesia. Rice from the South Sulawesi Logistics Unit shipped to other destinations in Indonesia amounted to 36,065 tons, broken down as follows: to East Kalimantan, 4,910 tons; to West Kalimantan, 6,850 tons; to South Kalimantan, 9,500 tons; to South Sumatra, 2,600 tons; to Southeast Sulawesi, 9,305 tons; to Central Sulawesi, 200 tons; and to Irian Jaya province, 2,700 tons.

Rice shipped to other destinations in Indonesia from the harbor at Ujungpandang amounted to 1,615 tons; from Pare Pare, 28,150 tons; from Polmas, 750 tons; and from Palopo, 5,500 tons. Meanwhile, during 1988 South Sulawesi rice shipped to other destinations in Indonesia amounted to 144,636 tons through the same harbors as during 1989. The rice was shipped to 14 provinces or 20 cities in Indonesia, Ferry said.

Panel Discusses Manpower, Wages

*42130126a Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian
10 Aug 89 p 1*

[Report on round table discussion sponsored by SUARA KARYA]

[Text] Jakarta—The seriousness of the challenge of providing jobs for 11.9 million additions to the work force in PELITA [5-Year Development] V was described yesterday. The creation of jobs has these aspects: quantitative, in the sense that all members of the work force are

provided for; qualitative, in the sense of increased productivity and output; and distributive, in the sense of encompassing all development sectors and a number of regions.

Cosmas Batubara explained the four areas of policy for creating jobs: general, sector, regional development, and special. General policies enable creation of macro conditions to make initiative possible for the economic players. Sector policies contain programs for each department, e.g., agriculture, industry, and trade. Regional development policies provide for using the potential of each region. Special policies are directed toward certain groups in the work force, such as young people, women, etc.

In order to provide for the 11.9 million additions to the work force in PELITA V, the government, as we know, has projected a need for investments totaling 239.1 trillion rupiahs, including 131.6 trillion rupiahs from the business world. These funds will provide for only 11.5 million workers, however. The remaining 400,000 will not be absorbed, meaning they will be unemployed.

For Engr Soebijanto of the BKPM [Capital Investment Coordination Board], there are several points in these projections that need clarification. The first is the indirect employment that is created by each investment. He said the 62.6 trillion rupiahs in PMA/PMDN [foreign capital investment/domestic capital investment] investments during PELITA IV directly created jobs for 1.433 million people. The indirect employment created by these investments is not known. The BKPM itself has not been able to determine the figure.

The second point needing clarification is the actual absorption of manpower, because the figures do not agree. Soebijanto said that, according to BKPM data, manpower absorbed directly by the agricultural sector from 1967 [as published] to 1989 (until June) totaled 1.535 million workers, which was smaller than the 1.753 million people absorbed by the industrial sector. In PELITA V, however, the total of 4.059 million workers to be absorbed by the agricultural sector will be higher than the 2.312 million absorbed by the processing industry sector. "All of that may need to be recalculated," said the former official of the Central Java BKPM [Regional Capital Investment Coordination Board].

Cosmas Batubara explained in his response that there are also investments other than PMA/PMDN which absorb much manpower. The matter of indirect employment is clear. He said that from his past experience as minister of state for people's housing it is clear that construction of housing produces a hundred other activities, and that is merely the housing sector; the same is sure to be true of other sectors.

Productivity

It was not the purpose of SUARA KARYA's discussion to examine the accuracy of the government's projections

on absorption of manpower. It was interesting to note, however, that only a few, merely 400,000 people, will not be absorbed. Thus, the number of unemployed will increase from the current 2.2 million to 2.6 million at the end of PELITA V.

As Cosmas Batubara said, however, the figure of 2.6 million unemployed is relatively small, since it will be only 3.01 percent of the 86.4 million people in the work force at the end of PELITA V. However, for Drs Imam Soedarwo, general chairman of the SPSI [All Indonesia Worker's Union], who wrestles with "micropblems" every day, PHK [termination of employment relationship] cases occurring because of company restructuring or rationalization, will add to the number of unemployed. He also raised the question as to the current maximum age of Indonesian workers. Is it still limited to 55? He said that the maximum age should have risen after four PELITA's. It may be 64, as one official has suggested. "If we agree on that, we must think about more jobs for people in the 56-64 age group," he said.

Apparently, neither PHK nor raising the maximum age will make the ranks of the unemployed very great. Therefore, Dr Prijono Tjiptoherijanto was supported by Dr Aris Ananta of the Demographic Institute of the FE-UI [University of Indonesia Economic Faculty] in the view that attention should not be directed primarily to full unemployment but to raising productivity. In other words, how can we improve the productivity of workers in the formal sector, small and middle-sized industry, and the informal sector, and the productivity of those who work less than 35 hours a week, who are called underemployed or disguised unemployed? Thus, the discussion moved to the issue of improving the quality of human resources, especially if this is one of the things that will determine the future success of "takeoff", as voiced by Prof Dr S.M.P. Tjondronegoro.

From Pupils?

If improving the quality of human resources must be accomplished through education and vocational skills, the question is, who will do it and where will the money come from? For big companies, the money is naturally not a problem. The situation is different, however, for small and middle-sized industry and the informal sector. The government's funds are also limited. Similarly, the BLK's (work training centers) owned by the Department of Manpower [DEPNAKER] are few.

Engr R. Margono N., dean of the Technical Faculty of Krisnadwipayana University, regretted that there are no longer vocational schools like those of the Netherlands Indies era. Such schools had a very positive effect by turning out welders, bricklayers, carpenters, etc. It is also of great concern that STM [intermediate technical school] graduates have difficulty finding work. The reason may be, as stated by Cosmas Batubara, that many STM's have no equipment for practical work. They only read about machines, for example. "They are 'literature STM's,'" he joked.

As for the funds, Drs Harjono of the DPP [Central Executive Council] of APINDO [Indonesian Association of Businessmen]—a partner of DEPNAKER and SPSI in a tripartite arrangement—presented an original idea, although he called it conventional. In the Dutch era, he said, school pupils were told to pay 1 sen each Monday to finance vocational training. If SD [primary school] pupils now number 25 million, he estimated that 100 million rupiahs could be collected every week.

The idea appealed to Cosmas Batubara, who said it was worth developing further. He felt, however, that payment should not be exacted from everyone. In the framework of social solidarity, workers should contribute money to help their still unemployed colleagues with a "skill development fund." It should be managed in an open fashion, that is, by use of a combination of elements from the government, private sector, and the community.

Problems for DEPNAKER

It is certain that not all companies will accept this idea, since they are not able even to pay the minimum wage. The reason for this is the burden of high bank interest, according to Dra Dewi Motik Pramono and Dr Murasa Sarkaniputra. Murasa believes there should be different interest rates for certain regions and activities. He recommended that Minister Cosmas Batubara vocally raise the issue of bank interest, which he called an obstacle to development.

In fact, Cosmas has experienced problems with banking himself. He said funds are needed to raise productivity in the formal sector, as desired by Prof S.M.P. Tjondronegoro. DEPNAKER even experimented in several places. Individuals in the informal sector were given training in management and bookkeeping and were helped with capital. The effort was quite successful. "I met a young businessman in South Kalimantan who was given a credit of 600,000 rupiahs, which he used to expand his business of manufacturing a type of cloth," he said by way of example.

In order to expand that type of program, however, he ran into a banking law that requires collateral if DEPNAKER does not guarantee a loan. Thus, new forms of capital support need to be formulated in order to raise the informal sector to the formal level. He believes it would be better not to let the informal sector expand further, although recognition, legal protection, and options for access to government facilities should continue to be sought for them.

Foreign Investors Withdraw

The discussion then gave more attention to raising productivity in the formal sector. If a "compulsory provident fund" (CPF) is an element that would support increased worker productivity, Imam Soedarwo wants to see such a fund implemented in a social security system in Indonesia.

A CPF cannot be fully implemented in Indonesia, according to Cosmas Batubara. The only thing that can be provided is social security for workers (ASTEK), which is also called minimum social security. What is more important, according to the minister, is better wages. At the very least, the minimum wage should be realized.

All businessmen should have an interest in improving the welfare of their employees for the sake of improving productivity, declared Dewi Motik. "Believe me, all my business colleagues are idealists," she said with conviction.

On the other hand, Soebijanto sees a danger that raising wages will reduce appeal to foreign investors, since low wages are one of the relative advantages of investment in Indonesia.

Minister Cosmas disputed Soebijanto's view, saying that many foreign investors have made great profits in Indonesia and that some of those profits should be returned to workers in the form of higher wages.

Kadarusno, former director general for transmigration and now an entrepreneur, cited concrete examples of investors from the "Asian tiger" countries. If you can imagine it, he said, there is a rattan industry that exported 120 containers of rattan products 1 month after it was established. Fantastic! "But the daily wages of its workers are deplorable," he declared. Kadarusno also cited the case of a radio and television antenna industry from Japan. Each month they export 2 million antennas to Japan. "Their profits could be examined," he said.

Manpower Concentration

Assuming an agreement that wages should be improved, Prijono Tjiptoherijanto raised the issue of the imbalance between the wages of the lowest workers and the high wages in some companies. In Jakarta, the ratio is 1:13. In the estate corporations (PTP's), the ratio is even greater. He said this great difference between wage levels also causes concentration of manpower in certain regions. This needs attention.

Engr Dede Suganda Adiwinata, principal director of PTP XXIII, who felt he was the target of Prijono's remark, explained that the difference in wages must be viewed from the aspect of job levels. "There is, of course, a great difference between the wages of a private and the pay of a general," he declared. In a PTP, the monthly pay of a worker on a daily wage scale is about 99,000 rupiahs, while that of the lowest staff person is 200,000 rupiahs and that of the director is 1.7 million rupiahs. Thus, there is indeed a great difference between the wages of workers and the salary of the director. But for staff personnel the difference is not so big.

The concentration of manpower in certain regions may also be the result of sectoral differences in wages. But Kadarusno also sees investment policies as a cause. Factories should be built where there are sources of raw

materials. In practice, however, there are plywood plants at Merak and Gresik in spite of the fact that raw materials come from Sumatra and Kalimantan. As a consequence, manpower is concentrated in Java.

The development of PIR [smallholder nuclear estate] projects in isolated areas help to spread manpower from Java to places outside of Java, as Engr Moch. Badrun of the Directorate General for Estates pointed out in the discussion. Cosmas Batubara said that AKAD (interregional labor exchange) procedures for supporting such projects are increasingly simple. Whereas permission from the minister of manpower used to be necessary, level II regions may now send and receive manpower.

It is absolutely essential that DEPNAKER policies and general information on manpower subjects be disseminated to the community. In this connection, Harjono pointed out that the idea of an Indonesian Manpower Management Information System had once been brought up. What came of it? He recommended that such a management information system be decentralized to the provinces. This would enable the provinces to know how much manpower is available, the types of workers and their positions, the number of unfilled jobs, and the number of people needing training for such jobs.

Cosmas Batubara agreed to develop further some of the interesting ideas expressed in the discussion.

Gold Mining Facing Geological Challenges

42130128b Jakarta *BISNIS INDONESIA* in Indonesian 9 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, *BISNIS INDONESIA*—Since Freeport Indonesia Inc began gold mining operations at Tembagapura, Irian Jaya, the Indonesian government, the business world, and foreign investors have begun to consider similar mining projects in several other areas.

However, at the present time people living in North and Central Sulawesi and in Central Kalimantan are mining for gold in the traditional way and have been doing so for a long time. This kind of activity is often called illicit mining.

Unfortunately, gold mining carried on in the traditional way does not benefit from guidance from the government offices involved. As a result, it is not efficient, and the returns are not as good as they could be. In addition it is feared that there will be negative consequences as a result of land excavation. Furthermore, the government does not receive any income from these enterprises from such sources as the Land and Construction Tax (PBB), the Value Added Tax (PPN), and so forth.

In connection with this illicit gold mining activity, at the end of July 1989 the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) held a seminar concerning the prospects for gold mining in Indonesia. The seminar concluded that in fact Indonesia is capable of producing 100 tons of gold per year.

If this estimate is correct and as much as 100 tons of gold are earmarked as production for export, the extent of the increased state foreign exchange income from gold exports can be imagined. Indeed, it can be said that Indonesia will become the second or third largest gold producing country in the world.

Since 1986

Indonesia began to export gold in 1986. Previously, activity involving the shipment of gold abroad for open or clandestine sale was prohibited by the government.

In 1987 Indonesia exported 14 tons of gold. In 1988 gold exports amounted to 72 tons. This very substantial jump in the volume of gold exports took place in a period of only 5 years. Indeed, it made foreign investors begin to take another look at the potential for gold in the Indonesian subsoil.

However, since the export of gold was permitted (in 1986), the government has tried to increase this kind of mining activity, through mining authorizations (KP) issued to state owned companies (BUMN), to private business firms, and to individuals. Up to 1987 no fewer than 103 gold mining contracts of work and hundreds of mining permits were issued by the government, in the framework of efforts to encourage domestic gold mining.

Nevertheless, up to the present not many of the 103 gold mining contracts of work have been used. Among the reasons for this situation is the fact that implementation of the contracts is just now at the phase of exploratory drilling, and further activity has had to be postponed temporarily to evaluate the results of the samples of gold ore found. Unfortunately, many gold mining projects have been abandoned. The people living in the vicinity of the projects—with the encouragement of former employees of the mining companies—have then begun to "work the deposits" for their own benefit. In any event the drill holes have had to be protected from damage.

It is not surprising that illicit mining at the site of the projects covered by contracts of work has made the businessmen concerned lose money. Indeed, it is unfortunate that the associates in joint ventures to mine gold have cancelled their plans. At the very least the gold mining enterprise can experience delays because the business partners "lose interest" after their exploratory drill holes are ruined.

Not the Same

Indonesian geological conditions, which are considered to have a very substantial gold mining potential, in fact are not the same as those in Namibia, the Philippines, or Papua New Guinea, which are known as the greatest sources of gold in the world.

Although conditions in Indonesia may be more difficult, Indonesian gold reserves have a considerable potential. This is particularly the case regarding Irian Jaya, whose geology is the same as that of Papua New Guinea.

Gold ore in Indonesia is generally found in gold bearing veins. They are found in particular in old, inactive volcanoes or in the beds of old rivers subject to erosion by gold bearing rock.

On the other hand geological conditions in Papua New Guinea or the Philippines are very suitable for undertaking gold mining projects. The problem is that in those two countries, where there is no illicit gold mining, there are many ways of getting in to the location of the gold deposits, which are usually found near copper mining projects. As a result, investments in gold mining in those countries can be more efficient and bring results quickly.

Conditions like those in Papua New Guinea are also found at the gold mining project in Tembagapura, Irian Jaya, whose exploration is being carried on based on a contract of work with the U. S. investors.

A Number of Difficulties

Apart from geological conditions which are more "troublesome" for making large investments in Indonesia, a number of other difficulties in gold mining in Indonesia still need to be resolved. For example, there is a lack of coordination in the attitude and activities of a number of provincial government offices with the government departments concerned in Jakarta. In addition, there are no detailed or adequate geological and topographical maps of several areas of Indonesia.

The lack of coordination in attitudes and actions between provincial government offices and the government department concerned in Jakarta has often caused investors to lose money. An example of this situation is the case of large numbers of samples of river sand, land, or rock taken from the location of gold mining projects, where exploration has just begun. It is intended that these samples will be shipped to the central office of the investors for its gold content to be subsequently studied. Local government offices often levy various kinds of fines on these shipments. Apparently, the local government offices believe that the samples of material for study are samples from mining operations.

Clearly, these arbitrary actions to halt mining, in addition to causing losses to the investors, also invite the local people to carry on illicit gold mining activity, destroying the drill holes.

On the other hand there are not yet enough geological and topographical maps in Indonesia. This makes it very difficult for the investor to get to know and to visit the locations for gold mining. This is particularly the case when a company wishes to make a regional survey. Meanwhile, in other countries which really wish to develop the mining of various minerals, including gold, geological and topographic maps can be provided of the location of each project subject to a contract of work. Therefore, not every investor needs to allocate extra funds for the purpose of a survey of the area or to make its own geological and topographical maps.

In addition, the simplest kind of economic infrastructure in isolated areas in the interior of the country or in the mountains is not adequate. This makes the investor rather unwilling to make an investment in gold mining in Indonesia. This is particularly the case with private investors.

Final Notes

The prospects for gold mining in Indonesia in fact are quite clear. This is evident from the results achieved by Freeport Indonesia Inc, which has been operating for several years in Tembagapura, Irian Jaya. The problem is that while foreign investors from the U.S. have been mining gold, they have also found rather valuable copper deposits.

Although gold mining requires expensive equipment, it continues to require a great deal of labor. When Freeport Indonesia is able to export gold, its contribution to state foreign exchange earnings will certainly be substantial. In other words, gold mining in Indonesia must be encouraged, because it can stimulate economic activity and reduce the level of unemployment.

In order to encourage Indonesian and foreign private investors to enter this gigantic type of enterprise, the government needs to provide geological and topographical maps of the areas concerned which, according to research, contain potential gold deposits. As far as possible efforts should also be made to provide the necessary infrastructure which, although rather simple for the area concerned, should include at least a small airfield.

Deregulation Has Not Benefited Farmers

42130128c Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian
7 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] Denpasar, Bali, 31 July, ANTARA—Sularso, one of the chairmen of the Central Executive Council of the Indonesian Union of Farmers Associations (HKTI), considers that the policy of deregulation to encourage non petroleum and natural gas exports has not yet been able to bring direct benefits for the lives of farmers. Up to now the farmers have produced a number of types of commercial crops, which they sell on the overseas market.

The chairman of the Central Executive Council of the HKTI said that such conditions, following sincere efforts made to stabilize the position of the farmers in the process of national development, have contributed to raising the farmers' living levels. He made this statement when he officially opened the Second Provincial Conference sponsored by the Central Executive Council of the HKTI held in Denpasar, Bali, on 7 August.

He said that the problems faced by the HKTI require the attention of all groups concerned to deal with them, particularly in view of the fact that in general in Java and Bali the farmers have very small fields.

Under such circumstances the farmers need assistance, particularly in improving their position through making

the best possible use of their fields and in ensuring that their irrigated fields can be protected.

Sularso recalled that from the national point of view the land devoted to agriculture can be further expanded, particularly outside of Java and Bali. This is a matter which needs to receive attention in developing the proper kind of agriculture to support industrialization, he added.

In addition, the intensification of agriculture is absolutely required to achieve maximum productivity. Through rotation of crops it will be possible to increase the farmers' economic activity and income.

He stated that implementing development in the agricultural sector requires supporting infrastructure and services suited to the interests of the farmers, including the provision of credit.

Working capital which is so much needed by the farmers to harvest a number of types of commercial crops is still subject to many problems, although credit banks for the people have already expanded down to the village level.

Formal relationships established by the banks are still difficult for the farmers to understand. This is also the case with farmer business loans (KUT), which have been set up especially to help farmers to deal with long standing organizational problems.

Marketing

Sularso stated that the marketing of a variety of types of products in the agricultural sector must receive serious attention. Indeed, before undertaking the production of a given item, it is necessary to consider marketing it.

He added: "In this way the efforts of the farmers will not be wasted, as has generally happened to farmers. Much of their production is not sold because they did not consider the question of marketing."

The HKTI, as the only farmers' organization, pays attention to the problems faced by the farmers by bringing together all elements of their association, Sularso said.

Meanwhile, Ida Bagus Oka, the governor of Bali, in his written speech read by I Dewa Gde Oka, the deputy governor of Bali, declared that it is essential that the HKTI, as the only organization of the farming community, increase quality sensitivity and make a new breakthrough in overcoming social and economic problems which come up in society.

Very rapid, physical development at present is causing some agricultural land to change its function and to be used for housing, streets, or other purposes. However, on the other hand, it must continue to be devoted to becoming an area of food self-sufficiency.

It is this challenge and heavy task which we must handle together. This is particularly the case with the HKTI in a conceptual and compact way, Governor Oka warned.

The Second Provincial Conference of the Central Executive Committee of the HKTI in Bali lasted for 1 day. It was attended by 106 representatives from the 8 regencies in Bali. The purpose of the conference was to develop a working program, evaluate activity up to now, and elect a new leadership for the period 1989/1994.

Sugar Shortage Expected in 1990

42136124c Jakarta *BISNIS INDONESIA* in Indonesian
24 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, *BISNIS*—The Indonesian Sugar Council (DGI) predicts that Indonesia will experience a 13,684-ton shortage of sugar by 1 May 1990.

DGI Secretary A.T. Birowo explained in Jakarta on Saturday [22 July] that this estimate was calculated by subtracting the projected national consumption of sugar for the first quarter of 1990, or 823,556 tons, from the projected procurement of 809,692 tons for the same period.

Birowo also predicted that sugar procurement for this year will reach 3,099,692 tons, consisting of stock on hand of 671,666 tons at the beginning of the year, annual production of 2,157,000 tons, and imports of 271,026 tons as of July.

The DGI predicts that, with 177.8 million people and per capita use at 13.22 kilograms, consumption will reach 2.35 million tons this year.

According to Birowo, stocks at the end of this year will total 749,692 tons, and the sugar production target for the period January-April 1990 is 60,000 tons. "Thus, a sugar procurement of 809,692 tons is projected for the first quarter of next year," he said.

He said these projections were made in the 14th DGI Conference at the Department of Agriculture last Wednesday [19 July]. The conference, which was closed to the press, was attended by Minister of Agriculture Wardoyo as chairman of DGI, Minister of Cooperatives Bustanil Arifin (deputy chairman of the DGI), the junior minister for finance (member), and the principal directors of the sugar companies.

Birowo also revealed other decisions made in the conference:

- A special pattern for cultivating sugarcane in dry fields in new areas was approved in principle, but additional provisions are needed to comply with regulations.
- The DGI considered the possibility of using 100,000 hectares of peat land in Riau for sugarcane. The Indonesian Sugar Estate Research Center (PPPGI) has been asked to cooperate with the private sector in conducting and observing experiments.
- The DGI will also handle other sweeteners, like red sugar derived from sugarcane, coconut sugar, sugar from the sugar palm, and nipa palm sugar.

Italy Donates Rice to Drought Victims

BK1109101789 Vientiane KPL in English
0917 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Vientiane, September 11 (KPL)—The Italian Government has decided to give 3,000 tons of glutinous rice to victims of drought which affected several provinces of Laos last year, disclosed the Foreign Ministry here.

According to the source, the delivery of rice will be executed by the World Food Program in Bangkok.

UNHCR Aid to Saravane, Refugee Returnees

42060070b Vientiane PASASON in Lao 1 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] At the beginning of this year, the UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] provided 101,800 dollars in assistance to the social welfare service of Saravane Province to be used in local development.

Those aid funds have been used for the construction of four more hospitals and clinics, four more schools and for the construction and repair of artesian wells. The funds have also been used for the installation of another modern rice mill.

The UNHCR also provided 400 tons of rice to the people of that province, primarily as assistance for more than 40 refugee families returning home at the beginning of the year.

Overuse of Baht Currency, Kip's Fall in Value in Pakse

42060070a Vientiane PASASON in Lao 2 Aug 89 p 2

[Summary] The 5th Plenum of the IVth Congress dealt with opening up investment and free, but legal, trade. There has been a proliferation of privately-owned shops in Pakse, Champassak Province. There has been an influx of industrial goods into the markets, facilitating things for consumers. This is much different than the old ways where individual and collective debt mounted

under the system of subsidies to more than 100 million kip which has not been paid off.

Both state- and private-sector shops face mounting criticism—without any action being taken by responsible officials—over prices being posted in Thai baht. The kip is used, but why aren't we saying anything about it? No modern country would tolerate this; there would be solid control of currency circulation.

I talked with Houi Thoummalavan, the head of the Champassak Provincial Bank about currency control and circulation. His view is that many responsible sectors pay no attention to taxes and financial matters. This includes police and administrative authorities. I then talked with Bouasi Souk-aloup, the chief of the provincial processed wood trade corporation, concerning the rice price increase from 12,000 kip per 100 kilograms to 17,000 kip in only 3 months. He said that it is because the value of the kip is falling. A farm implement sells for 7,500 kip in the state trade sector, but for only 5,500 kip in the private sector. This being the case, how can the state trade sector persuade farmers to produce and how can the state trade corporation buy farm tools? All one sees in the stores is for frivolity—uncensored videos, music cassettes, etc. Cadres are ignoring the Party plenum on certain strategic goods which are a state monopoly.

Party Daily Comments on Bomb Damage in Eastern Provinces

42060069

[Editorial Report] The 12 August PASASON, organ of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, published a feature article headlined "American Bombs Are Still Killing Lao People." The author claims that the areas suffering the worst effects are the "old liberated zones where the Americans had hoped to wipe out the Lao Patriotic Front." The article provides graphic descriptions of the deaths of three farmers when their tools struck and detonated bombs in Boualapha District, Savannakhet Province, and Mahasai District, Khammouan Province. The author concludes with the questions: "Who is responsible for this horror and when will it end? Will those responsible do something so that the innocent are no longer punished?"

POLITICAL

NHAN DAN Article Greet's Libyan National Day

BK3108090989 Hanoi VNA in English
0545 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 31—The national daily NHAN DAN today runs an article warmly greeting the 20th anniversary of the September 1 revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

"Over the past 20 years," it says, "the Libyan people have constantly struggled to consolidate their national independence and get rid of the reliance on, and the intervention of, foreign countries, thus making great political, economic and social changes in Libya."

NHAN DAN hails the Libyan people's all-sided achievements which helped make Libya, one of the poorest countries in Africa before the revolution, a prosperous country now with an average per capita income of more than 7,000 U.S. dollars a year.

Regarding its foreign policy, the paper notes that Libya has actively participated in the Non-Aligned Movement; strongly supported the struggle for national liberation in Asia, Africa and Latin America; and resolutely struggled against colonialism, imperialism and racism.

NHAN DAN praises the constant development of the relations between Vietnam and Libya over the past 20 years and wishes the Libyan people still greater achievements in national construction and defence.

National Assembly Chairman Visits Libya

BK0809071489 Hanoi VNA in English
0550 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 8—Le Quang Dao, member of the party Central Committee, vice-president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly, has paid a week-long visit Libya.

During his stay there from August 30 to September 6, Le Quang Dao attended the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the September 1 revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. He paid courtesy visits to Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, revolutionary leader of Libya, and Maj. Abdul Salem Ahmed Jallud [name as received], member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council. He also met with Ibrahim Misbah Abuhidam [name as received], assistant general secretary of the General People's Congress of Libya, and toured a number of cultural establishments.

On September 1, Col. M. Qadhafi presented the "Great Qadhafi" Order, First Class, to Le Quang Dao. Availing himself of this opportunity, Vice-President Le Quang Dao reiterated the Vietnamese party, government and people's strong support for the Libyan people's struggle for strengthening national independence and building their country.

During the meetings, host and guest reaffirmed their resolve to further develop the fine relations between the two countries in the interests of the two peoples and for the consolidation of the unity among the peace-loving and progressive forces, thereby contributing to the common struggle of the people in the Non-Aligned Movement and the world against imperialism, and for peace, national independence and social progress.

NHAN DAN Hails Vo Chi Cong's Iraq Visit

BK1109091889 Hanoi VNA in English
0704 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 11 - The leading paper NHAN DAN today editorially welcomes State Council President Vo Chi Cong's visit to Iraq as a new development in the friendly and cooperative relations between Vietnam and Iraq.

After highlighting the remarkable achievements recorded by the Iraqi people in their national construction and their efforts for the common goals of nations and the development of the Nonaligned Movement, the paper says:

"The Republic of Iraq has always upheld the spirit of fighting against imperialism, colonialism, zionism and apartheid and supported the just struggle of the Arab people including the Palestinian people, and other peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America. With such a positive foreign policy, the Republic of Iraq has been contributing to the world people's common struggle for peace, national independence and social progress."

It goes on: "Though far apart geographically, Vietnam and Iraq have long been bound together in the common struggle against imperialism. We note with great joy the unceasing development of the friendship and cooperation between our two countries. Vietnam and Iraq established trade relations in 1958 and diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level in 1968. Since 1975, the friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries have been further strengthened and broadened with the signing of many agreements on bilateral economic, cultural and commercial cooperation and the exchange of visits by high-level party and government delegations.

"The Vietnamese people are deeply grateful to the party, government and people of Iraq for their valuable support and assistance to their anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation in the past and their national construction and defence at present."

In conclusion, NHAN DAN says: "We are confident that President Vo Chi Cong's current visit to Iraq will contribute to further strengthening the close friendship and effective cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the two peoples and of regional and world peace and stability."

NHAN DAN Marks Ethiopia's Revolution Day*BK1209103189 Hanoi VNA in English
0627 GMT 12 Sep 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 12—On the 15th popular revolution commemoration day (Sept. 12) of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, NHAN DAN today runs an article hailing the great achievements recorded by the Ethiopian people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE). The paper says: "Over the past 15 years, Ethiopia has taken many measures to consolidate the people's administration and develop the national economy and culture, and obtained important successes, thus becoming a standard-bearer on the road of socialist development in Africa. The Ethiopian state has attached great importance to the development of agriculture considering this as a primary objective for achieving self-sufficiency in food. The government has led peasants on the road of collectivisation and broadened the state and cooperative agricultural sectors, thereby creating a new impetus for economic development. Now Ethiopia has more than 50 state farms, 2,000 agricultural cooperatives, and 4,000 marketing cooperatives. In 1987-88, the state rationally redistributed labour in the countryside.

New Points of People's Council Election Law*42090338 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
31 Jul 89 p 2*

[Article by Tran Cong Tuynh]

[Text] The 5th Session of the National Assembly, Eighth Term (from 19 to 30 June 1989), passed a People's Council Election Law. This is one of the major laws aimed at systemizing the spirit of the resolution of the Sixth Party Congress and subsequent plenum resolutions of the Party Central Committee with the purpose of assisting to expand socialist democracy and strengthening the effectiveness of state agencies in the local area.

The announcement on the law on electing people's council delegates was aimed at timely support of the election of people's councils at all three levels during the fourth quarter of 1989.

The content of the people's council election law this time has many new points, aimed at ensuring the democratic rights of the citizen in voting, running for office and selecting people's council delegates, and at assisting to raise the quality of delegates.

Citizen's Right to Run for Office

The election law first states that citizens (with the exception of those stripped of their citizenship and the insane) 18 years old have the right to vote and those 21 years old may run for office as a people's council delegate. Thus, the citizen's right to run for office is still restricted. The election law of this session clearly records that a citizen not only has the right to vote but, if 21 years old, has the right to run for office as a people's

council delegate in accordance with the law's stipulations. This is an important change, expressing a spirit of expanded democracy and growth of our people in their process of comprehending and achieving the right of socialist ownership, and expressing the intimate closeness between the rights and obligations of the citizen in election work. Citizens have the right to elect those with sufficient conditions to represent them and the standards necessary to shoulder the important responsibilities of a people's council delegate, and may also run for that office themselves.

The Role of Social Organizations and the Fatherland Front in Ensuring the Standards of People's Council Delegate

The election law also clearly stipulates the right of social organizations to recommend candidates for people's councils. Voters at the basic level and units of the people's army, whether an individual citizen or a collective, have the right to select and recommend people's council candidates, but must first have a firm grasp of the standards of a people's council delegate. Because many local areas previously did not, selection usually pursued structural requirements, resulting in not a few delegates lacking the definite capabilities and knowledge to fulfill their delegate responsibilities. Delegates, besides being loyal to and striving for socialism and to protect the fatherland, must possess an understanding of state management, economic management, scientific and technical knowledge, and social management according to the law, and must know how to struggle to protect the interests of the state and collective, and the lawful interests of the citizens. The ability of each delegate is coordinated with a rational structural level to ensure the elevated quality and operational efficiency of the people's council in accordance with the mission and the authority stipulated for each echelon by the law.

Immediately after announcement of an election day, within 20 days at the latest, Fatherland Front committees at all levels must join local social organizations and army units to exchange opinions on unifying the necessary structural proportion and on a course for directing units and social organizations to study qualifications with conferences of social organizations at all levels and the electorate in each unit to select and recommend candidates. Those nominated and self-recommended in these conferences must receive the endorsement of over half the delegates attending that conference before they are included on the initial candidate roster. Some people have questioned whether the proposed election law stipulating such conferences violated the rights of freedom and democracy. This may be decisively denied, because Article 2 of the election law states the right to run for election as a people's council delegate as stipulated by the law. Moreover, an understanding of democracy giving everyone the right to run for office without going through the electorate where he works or resides is a type of democratic freedom allowing one to violate and create a loss of the democratic rights of many others. This is something we must think about, and must always act for

the interests of many. Socialist democracy ensures the democracy of the majority and that democracy is concentrated, not extremist or bourgeois.

Some have asked whether ensuring the democracy of citizens in nominating and selecting candidates for election to people's councils is contrary to the leadership and deployment of cadres of the local party committee echelons. If an echelon acts in a compulsory manner, how is it resolved? This is clearly stated in the Resolution of the 6th Plenum of the Party Central Committee. "The party leads the formulation and implementation of cadre planning and deployment of party agencies, and the preparation and nomination of key leading cadres of state and mass organizations. The party provides firm leadership in state cadre work, but respects state systems." The party leads the people and state organizations but must also operate within the framework of the law. Therefore, regarding people's councils, party committee echelons must both strengthen the leadership role of the party and, in the status of a social organization, also have the right to elect and nominate candidates like other front components. The party provides leadership to develop democracy in the proper direction, and party leadership is always conducted with democratic methods. Mandatory and compulsory actions are all contrary to the leadership principles of the party and must be resolutely halted, no matter where they occur.

Caucuses Express Spirit of Democratic Centralism

After collecting the roster of candidates nominated by social organizations and the voters of election and army units, committees of the Fatherland Front at all levels prepare and organize caucuses consisting of widespread elements with mass and social organizations to unify standards, seek a careful understanding of candidates, and discuss and democratically unify rosters of candidates for people's council delegates in the units. A caucus is the most appropriate form of organization for ensuring the democracy of the voters, and simultaneously expresses the role of the social organization as a location where the masses achieve collective ownership, and as a trusted location for participants to send and bestow responsibility on behalf of this important work. It also expresses a spirit of widespread and concentrated democracy after collecting the wide opinions of the masses.

The candidate roster announced by the election council in each election unit must be much larger than the number of delegates elected in order that the electorate can seek understanding and have conditions for selecting the most qualified persons for election. The election law also stipulates the rights of the electorate in investigating the background and activity process of candidates, and candidates may contact the electorate and campaign for themselves with their thoughts and action programs if elected. The number of candidates announced must all meet the standards stipulated for a people's council delegate for deliberation and selection by the electorate, not like in a number of local areas where previously the

excess candidates were simply a "cushion." This is only a form of democracy that is not aimed at nominating additional candidates with sufficient standards for selection by the masses.

The new election law also stipulates an increased period of time for the electorate to fulfill its civic mission and also to provide time for responsible election organizations to ensure that the election follows the law and the democratic rights of the electorate. Election day is announced 90 days beforehand, and the establishment of election councils 60 days, election committees 40 days, and election teams 30 days prior to election day; and the day that the candidate roster is announced must be at the latest 30 days prior to election day. These are extremely important material times aimed at ensuring the democratic process in the election, and must not be thought of as simply administrative aspects in the election work.

The new election law also delineates responsibility for agencies to prepare the best conditions for the election. People's councils supervise the elections, ensuring a democratic election precisely in accordance with the law passed by the National Assembly. The Council of Ministers directs people's committees at all levels to coordinate with social organizations in conducting election work in accordance with the law.

During the election process, local areas use various means of mass information to regularly announce tasks to be accomplished and those already done so every citizen has the conditions necessary to closely follow election developments. The new election law also ensures open announcement of election results in the various units for the electorate to follow, with stipulation of sufficient time consistent with the conditions of each region.

MILITARY

Engineer Unit Prepares To Support Troop Withdrawal

42090357d Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Aug 89 p 1

[Article by Trieu Phuong Que]

[Text] On the basis of unresolved problems in phase 1 training, nearly 40 cadres at the company level and up of Engineer Group 550 have received supplementary training in combat staff work, and technical training in the use of a number of pieces of new equipment over a period of 4 days. Companies and battalions have been responsible for squad and platoon training in similar subjects. After training, these classes all held inspections to strictly evaluate the results. Group 550 designated the central theme as concentration on phase 2 for good professional branch training in such subjects as bridge, road, and ferry projects, river crossings, mine sweeping and clearing, obstacle removal, etc., and individual engineer actions and techniques, and joint platoon and

company level combat operations also received greater attention. Besides that, new soldiers, after concluding concentrated training, have been selected by the group in accordance with their cultural and health standards for assignment to branch units in suitable specialized sectors. These soldiers will receive specialized engineer training during the first year, closely coordinated with realistic battlefield themes.

The training theme is one of the positive activities in preparing bridge, road and ferry forces in readiness to support the imminent withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia.

Colonel Discusses Provincial, City Defense Zones

42090365 Hanoi TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN in Vietnamese Jul 89 pp 19-21

[Article by Col Le Bang]

[Text] As everyone knows, the provincial and city defense zones are integral elements of all-people national defense and of the movement to prepare the country and the armed forces and organize and carry on a local people's war in the event of an all-round war to defend our socialist Fatherland and oppose every form of the enemy's war of aggression. Basically, the provincial and city defense zones are places where people and local armed forces make preparations, organize things, and fight using the integrated strength on the spot to oppose invading troops and protect their native villages. This integrated on-the-spot strength of the provincial and city defense zones does not refer just to strength concerning national defense. It also means economic, political, social, spiritual, and cultural strength. It is the strength of our traditions and experience through generations of struggle. It is the combat strength of the people and armed forces, of the local forces and militia and self-defense forces. This strength has gradually been developed and accumulated in peacetime in accord with a basic, long-term, and unified plan and has constantly been developed in war.

As an integral element of the people's war nationwide and of the system for arranging and developing the armed forces strategy, the provincial and city defense zones, above all the defense zones located in strategically important places such as along the borders and coasts and in the country's combat rear areas and political, economic, cultural, and communications centers, also have main-force corps (binh doan) to carry on operations and wage an armed struggle. These are corps or integrated troop collectives and units of the services to which the ministry and military regions have assigned combat tasks in the strategic areas and key battlefields based on the strategic plan. Together with the people and local armed forces in the provincial and city defense zones, these corps must carry out the armed combat tasks. They must carry out the strategic tasks of the country and defend the locality.

The main-force corps have tasks, and they have been deployed in specific provincial and city defense zones where they can serve as on-the-spot main-force corps.

With this function, these corps can be assigned defensive tasks within the main defense guidelines in the key defense zones as well as in the battlefield system and system of strong combat projects. Or they can be given the task of organizing and forming counter-offensive and offensive operations in zones arranged and prepared ahead of time and in actual combat. The scope of these operations can include part of a territory or part of the battlefield of another provincial or city defense zone. Depending on the progress of the fighting in the defense zone, the main-force corps on the spot must closely coordinate defense tasks with counter-offensive and offensive tasks. If the local units have sufficient strength to carry out the defense tasks, the main-force corps on the spot should be used to carry out the counter-offensive and offensive tasks with the aim of annihilating the enemy's key forces.

To exploit the combat strength of the main-force corps, ensure that these corps coordinate things closely with the local armed forces, and complete the combat tasks assigned them, the authorities, people, and local forces must create the necessary material conditions. Some of these conditions must be prepared ahead of time. The construction and combat leadership and command mechanism of the provincial and city defense zones can be strengthened and adjusted with respect to elements, contents, and work formulas when main-force corps are operating. The A and B planning systems must be improved in order to ensure that the main-force corps carry out the tasks in coordinating the actions of the local forces and people and of the authorities, organizations, and sectors at the various echelons. The system of battlefields and the combat, communications, and signal projects must, of course, satisfy the requirements of modern large-scale warfare. The mobilization sources and the size and quality of the reserve units mobilized must be improved, organized, and managed in order to ensure that the corps can both fight and build the forces on the spot. The combat and development processes of these corps require a system to provide materials and technology, rear services, and a system of combat services. There must be stable, synchronized, and modern bases that are deployed rationally, and there must be large reserves. Naturally, the Ministry of Defense and the military regions are responsible for providing help in formulating plans and providing materials to the provinces and cities to create the above conditions and enable the main-force corps to win the battle.

An important problem is the art of war of the main-force corps in the provincial and city defense zones. Some people say that the main-force corps operating in the defense zones must "wage a local people's war" or "guerrilla war." That is not correct. In order to manifest their strength concerning organization and equipment, these corps must also make widespread use of the arts of modern warfare and joint service warfare. That is the art of having the units, forces, and services make a great effort in order to carry out the combat tasks by using great firepower, making strong surprise attacks, and

being highly mobile. Only by using these arts will the corps be able to annihilate the enemy's important elements. This is the decisive point that will enable the corps to create favorable conditions, coordinate things with the local people's war and with the local forces and militia and self-defense forces, and complete their tasks.

Furthermore, preparations for local people's warfare in the war to defend the fatherland must be made starting in peacetime with the new factors concerning forces, battlefields, combat formulas, and leadership and command systems. Thus, the main-force corps cannot return to "guerrilla warfare" but must utilize modern combat arts that are in accord with the development of local people's warfare.

However, in order to coordinate this with local people's warfare in the provincial and city defense zones, the main-force corps must study and apply the modern arts of war that are in accord with the tasks assigned them and the specific conditions of the locality. Comprehensive and detailed studies must be made concerning the specific combat targets and combat tasks, the number and quality of the local forces and militia and self-defense forces, the terrain and climate, the conditions for providing materials and technology, and rear services in order to use suitable forms of warfare, organize and carry out attacks, and ensure that the operations achieve good results.

The main-force corps of the ministry, the other corps and integrated troop collectives, and the various branches of service serving as mobile main-force corps also have a close relationship with the provincial and city defense zones. Even though they are strategic mobile forces and strategic reserve forces, when they are assigned tasks and go into combat, they must organize and launch attacks and carry on operations on a specific battlefield or in one or several provincial and city defense zones. Because of this, these corps must have made preparations in the zones in which they might have to operate. Based on the strategic combat plans, on the directions, and on the battlefields on which they might have to operate, the mobile main-force corps must actively coordinate things with the defense zones concerned in order to prepare some of the basic conditions. Naturally, this process must be carried on in accord with the directives of higher echelons.

From analyzing the close relationship between the main-force corps and the defense zones of the provinces and cities, we can see a number of new aspects of the people's war to defend our socialist fatherland. Above all, during the first days of the war, the troops and people in a number of provincial and city defense zones will attack the invading troops using the great strength of the entire country. Second, there must be very close coordination between local people's warfare and warfare using main-force corps right from the start of the war.

Armor Group 22 Reports Training, Production Results

42090349a Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jul 89 p 2

[Article by Thang Sac]

[Text] During the past few years, Armor Group 22 (Cuu Long Corps [Binh Doan]) organized a number of cultural service and repair activities: joint contracts with production facilities and division of profits, etc. Although these activities have brought some specific results, effectiveness has not been high or firm and a number of negative occurrences have arisen, especially in financial management and maintenance of unit discipline.

Recently, the unit has reoriented supervision of economic work in search of an activity formula suitable to the capabilities and conditions of a unit concentrated on a mission of training and combat mobility readiness. The unit has designated two varieties of industrial crops, cajuput trees and cashew nuts, for development. These are crop varieties of long-term economic stability, low investment, easy protection and care, little dependency on the weather, and little effect on the training plan and program. To support these two crops, aimed at "shortening the long period of care," the unit has interplanted sugarcane, an early crop of economic effectiveness with a firm consumer market, the Dong Nai Sugar Refinery. To this time, the unit has 10 hectares of cashew nuts about ready for the first picking. In the 6 hectares of interplanted sugarcane, two crops have been harvested worth more than 8 million dong. Surrounding the garrison, exercise field and roads are hundreds of thousands of cajuput trees over a total area of nearly 6 hectares.

Unit 22 has jointly invested in construction of a brick kiln producing 12,500 bricks monthly; contracted to raise hogs for a monthly output of 110 kilograms of pork, etc. Moreover, every unit has a vegetable garden, fish pond and dozens of cattle.

There are four principles regularly and thoroughly understood by party committees and commands at all levels in the use of production funds that must be ensured: "Democracy, equality, openness and rationality." Last year, besides introducing an additional apportionment of 40 dong per day to the troop diet and purchasing radio cassette players, color television sets and loudspeakers to support the spiritual lives of the troops, the group appropriated more than 5 million dong for barracks repair, to assist dependent families with difficulties, and to provide emulation prizes for individuals and collectives with outstanding achievements in emulation movements. During the first quarter this year, the unit provided 1 million dong to our Armenian friends and hundreds of thousands of dong to support elderly associations, women's associations, and students in the areas where troops are stationed.

Thanks to the proper level of concern for material and spiritual living conditions, and increased management

and discipline inside and outside the garrison area, since the end of 1988, Group 22 has made many good changes, and disciplinary infractions have declined by 60 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1988. The youth union activity movement has true depth with many effective themes. Recently, the entire group had 96 outstanding union members recommended for advanced training and admission to the party.

Although many themes in the training program this year were elevated, including cross training in technical means and equipment, the majority of soldiers grasped requirements and skilled technical operations. In a company-level tactics inspection, 70 percent of the unit rated good and excellent. The 1st battalion trained new soldiers in daytime marksmanship lessons 1 and 2 with 78 percent attaining good and excellent ratings.

Antiaircraft Unit Improves Training, Coordination

42090357a Hanoi *QUAN DOI NHAN DAN* in Vietnamese 3 Aug 89 p 2

[Article by Huu Mao]

[Excerpts] Compared with all the other antiaircraft artillery units, Hong Linh AAA Group is historically "revered" with the extremely special honor of being one of the first units to achieve merit on 5 August 1964 and also the unit that shot down the last enemy aircraft at the gates of Saigon, concluding the resistance war against America for national salvation. [passage omitted]

In Detachment 71, in mid-July sunshine like fire pouring on the emplacements, we witnessed an exercise situation. The alarm gong had just sounded and all gunners were present on the gun platforms. The emplacement was seething with calm and crisp orders, the gun barrels rose and rotated to accurately follow the command signal flags, and the uniform backs were soaked with sweat. Standing next to me, the detachment commander, First Lieutenant Nguyen Dang Thang, said, "Such an exercise by the unit is common, day or night and rain or shine. Last month, the detachment also had to conduct a mobile exercise of towing guns and equipment to another emplacement to strike the 'enemy.' It was truly laborious but all the cadres and men clearly matured. For that very reason, for 2 continuous months, the unit has been awarded the 'good combat watch detachment' banner by upper echelons."

By working with the Hong Linh Group command cadres, we learned that raising the quality and standards of combat readiness is the number one theme in the three action movements of the unit for achievement until 1990. If only the first 6 months of 1989 are counted, the entire unit performed many tasks pertaining to this theme. First of all was training. Despite great changes in the force organization and cadre rolls, thanks to close contact with the task of force construction and organization with an objective of achieving the combat readiness mission, and emphasis on concentrated training classes to raise the standards of the troops and cadres at

all levels, at the conclusion of the phase 1 training, Hong Linh Group was awarded point 7 by upper echelons for method and point 7.07 for achievement of training norms. Detachments performing a combat watch mission all trained well, such as Detachment 71 with an inspection rating 100 percent of the cadres as good, and 100 percent of the men meeting requirements, 70 percent rated as good and excellent.

In combat readiness, a recent outstanding feature in Hong Linh Group is the firm maintenance of the combat watch system from the group command to the emplacements. All of the combat records on striking the enemy in the air and protecting the ground have been supplemented or newly perfected. Surveillance of daily combat strength registration and management is strictly and accurately maintained. The command posts of the group and many detachments have been strengthened, means of resisting the heat have been provided, and living conditions have been improved for the duty watches, such as personnel to provide daily food and beverage for the group command post watch. Therefore, since the beginning of this year, not one violation of the combat watch system has occurred in the entire unit.

To properly support combat command and management and direction of the unit in daily activities, the assurance of communications and liaison has also been strengthened and raised in quality. The unit has inspected and reviewed all communications lines, and transferred unsafe sections to safer positions. In key and complex positions where landlines were previously cut and stolen by wrongdoers, the unit has posted guards and coordinated with local governments and public security forces for protection so the situation has stabilized and become safer. Recently, the group also developed an additional communications net for joint combat operations with air force unit C18, and has restrengthened the command post's visual observation outpost to promptly grasp, follow and report to upper level command posts on the activity situation of our aircraft, aimed at joining in firm management of the sky area assigned for protection. [passage omitted]

Seminar Studies Rear Area Policies, Benefits

42090360 Hanoi *QUAN DOI NHAN DAN* in Vietnamese 27 Jul 89 pp 1, 4

[Article by Pham Uyen]

[Text] A seminar on army and army rear area policy organized by the magazine QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN [National Defense of All the People] at the beginning of July attracted the attention of many participating agencies, departments and sectors. Discussions during the seminar evaluated the efforts of our party and state, and the mass movements creating conditions for supporting and assisting the army and army rear area. At the same time however, the delegates also expressed their concern over the general situation at the present time in which youths do not want to study to become officers,

young officers do not desire long-term service in the army, and many difficulties are still being encountered in the lives of dependent families.

One cause for the situation above that was often mentioned is that the economic management mechanism has changed but social policies have not been promptly renovated. A number of policies fail to develop a good effect in assisting to strengthen national defense and build the army. Therefore, it is necessary to renovate army and army rear area policy, an important part of the overall policy of the party specifically expressing our party position on strengthening national defense, building the army and protecting the fatherland during the present period.

To achieve the proper policy, according to the representative of the Party Central Committee Civilian Proselytizing Committee, the following three objectives must be attained:

1. The policies must create results of putting those engaged in national defense service at ease, and building an effective combat readiness and combat army. From that, two levels of response to the policy must be reached: ensuring sufficient food and living conditions for the serviceman. The high level of this objective is to ensure the living conditions of the army cadre family.
2. To ensure capabilities for attracting superior social forces to perform the national defense mission.
3. A good social relationship must be created, meaning to maintain pride in society for the soldier. A civilized and wholesome society always knows how to treat its soldiers, not only with an attitude of respect and gratefulness in normal life but most of all expressed in preferential treatment by society.

Examining specific policies, the delegates all voiced the necessity for clarifying the characteristics of military labor: this is a special type of labor, high-intensity labor at times demanding a sacrifice of flesh and blood. Military labor is not a lifelong occupation of the soldier. According to the evaluation of the representative from the Cadre Department (Ministry of National Defense), military labor is the lifelong occupation of only about 20 percent of the cadres, while the remaining 80 percent must transfer outside. Another characteristic also requiring attention is that 70 percent of army cadres must live far from their families. This requires a policy of appropriate treatment expressing social equality following a principle of distribution in accordance with labor, not simply a problem of concern or problems within the area of general ethics. In many countries in the world, cadres in the army earn two to three times more than cadres on the outside at the same grade. Moreover, as in the Soviet Union, army officers also receive another additional 23 preferential treatments.

Many of the discussion reports touched upon inconsistency in the system concerning the army in our country at the present time. The representative of the Finance

Department (Ministry of National Defense) stated that actually, our country has no clear policy on wages for the army. The wages of the armed forces are in common with the wage levels of professional administrative laborers, lower than a number of basic production wage levels. These days, with the management mechanism being renovated, because production wages in many soft locations are higher than the hard locations, the inconsistency is increasingly higher. Faced with this situation, many of the discussion reports suggested the need for raising allowance levels for soldiers. Renovation of the army wage policy must ensure both factors in wages of rank and position, and express the special nature of labor. Preferential allowances must also be expressed in the base pay. For seniority, the level must be raised by 25 percent to properly ensure army priority. The level should not be allowed to equal labor, even tedious labor, on the outside. The representative of the Vietnam Women's Union suggested that efforts to provide housing for the families of active duty and retired army cadres be effectively handled. Army cadres live long periods far from their families and lack the conditions necessary for assisting their wives and children to build a house. Moreover, due to a shortage of manpower and of capital for promoting production, troop families also lack conditions for stable housing. Therefore, the distribution of housing and land, and the supply of raw materials and supplies for them to build homes must receive priority. Along with the policies above, many of the discussion reports suggested a need for priority skill training and arrangement of employment for reassigned and discharged cadres and soldiers. The representative of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education suggested formulation of a plan for mobilizing the capabilities of about 300 occupational training schools, 300 middle schools and 100 colleges of the sector to participate in occupational training for army cadres and soldiers before they leave the service so upon return, they can find a job and stabilize their lives.

In reference to the army rear area policy, many representatives mentioned the inconsistency of a number of current policies. The representative of the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare stated that presently in accordance with the still incomplete reports of a number of local areas, about 50 percent of welfare policy recipients have a standard of living lower than the local average, including 10 percent with extreme difficulties. The reason is that during the past few years, many changes have occurred in the economic situation so the actual value of state subsidies has declined, and at the same time, confronted by renovation of the management mechanism, many systems of priority and preferential treatment (especially the systems for regulation and compensatory sale of grain) have been eliminated without a basic method of replacement. Meanwhile, efforts to supplement and revise for consistency subsidies for those under the war invalid and war dead policy have been slow. Allocations in many local areas have been late, in some locations 2 to 3 months. Faced with

this situation, many reports suggested a need for properly organizing the care and sustenance of the seriously disabled. Subsidies for category 1 war invalids and patients must ensure their sustenance with the necessary rations, with funds for personal expenses like other laborers, and for assisting families to raise their children. Category 1 war invalids and patients returning to their families outside the present systems must receive state assistance with funds to build housing, and at the same time providing a subsidy for attendants equal to at least the present minimum wage level. For the parents and wives of war dead, individuals with merit in assisting the revolution, and the old, weak, and alone, subsidies must be raised to the present minimum wage level. War dead relief allowances should advance toward restoration of the assistance fund values of the 60's. A system is necessary to provide employment for war invalids and the families of war dead. The reservation of particular jobs for war invalids must be stipulated, with a policy of loans with reasonable interest rates and a number of accounts deferred and reduced to assist in creating conditions for policy recipient families to develop production.

Under present conditions in which the economy of our country still has many difficulties, efforts in army and army rear area policies, no matter what their level of priority, to ensure the living conditions of welfare policy recipients cannot avoid the difficulties, so the seminar delegates all agreed that along with policy renovation, it is necessary to promote a movement of all the people giving concern to the army rear area by effective measures consistent with the new situation.

Army's Role in Economic Sector

42090354 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in
Vietnamese 21 Jul 89 p 3

[Article by Major General Phan Thu, Director of the National Defense Industry and Economics General Department]

[Excerpt] National construction must be conducted at the same time as protection of the fatherland. That is a strict law and demand for all independent and sovereign countries and nations. To our country, it is increasingly important. No matter what the international situation, the strengthening of national defense and security are still of special importance. Therefore, combat readiness to protect the fatherland is the political mission of foremost importance of our army. To be combat ready, the army requires the arms and equipment necessary to "ensure the initiative in every situation of protecting the fatherland." The most positive method of meeting this requirement is to give concern to construction of the nation's national defense industry. Regarding this problem, our party considers "gradual construction of a national defense industry with sufficient strength to supply the necessary arms and equipment to our armed forces..an extremely important strategic issue."

On the other hand, the entire country is presently concentrating efforts on building socialism along the route put forth by the Sixth Party Congress and the resolutions of the Party Central Committee. The army cannot only be a consumption force but must participate in economic construction to assist in national construction and self-resolution of part of the difficulties in the lives of the troops. In practice, with many different forms in fraternal socialist countries, many national defense enterprises have participated in the production of a number of economic products and part of the army forces has been transferred to participate in economic construction. The resolution of the Sixth Party Congress also pointed out the need for "mobilizing a portion of the army forces and part of the capabilities of national defense industry in economic construction."

Achievement of this mission is actually also assisting in the extremely basic preparation for readiness requirements to protect the fatherland.

Aimed at solidifying party policy, on 3 May 1989, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers issued Directive 46/CT on the economic and national defense production mission of the army, and Protocol 12/HDBT on establishing a National Defense Industry and Economic General Department to assist the Minister of National Defense in implementing state management of national defense and the economic production forces of the army. The Central Military Party Committee and Minister of National Defense have also had many resolutions and directives on the national defense production and economic work of the army.

At the present time, the entire army has more than 200 units (national defense enterprises, corporations, general corporations, and scientific and production federations) participating in economic work with different scales of production organizations and standards and distributed over all sections of the country, in the highlands and lowlands, in the air, at sea, etc.). Some general corporations have been established on the foundation of a number of large corps (binh doan) such as the Truong Son General Construction Corporation and Central General Corporation, and there are small and simply organized scientific and production federations consistent with the requirements and use of gray matter potential, equipment capabilities, and material facilities available in research institutes to produce material assets and provide scientific and technical service to production. The products and fields of economic work of the army are also varied and rich. National defense industrial enterprises have produced a number of production materials and consumer goods of value such as lathes, hydraulic presses, jute combing machines, electronic components, vehicle spare parts, and electric fans, television and microcomputer assembly, new construction of autobusses and lumber transporters, repair of large ocean going ships, etc., including a number of export products. Within the realm of technical service and economic association, national defense enterprises have supported many domestic economic sectors and many

provinces and cities. Many consumer economic goods produced by national defense enterprises have been issued quality marks and awarded gold medals at exhibitions. Units specializing in economic work have achieved a number of important tasks in key projects of the state such as Pha Lai thermoelectric, Hoa Binh hydroelectric and Lao Cai apatite, constructed multistory buildings and large bridges, established industrial crop regions raising rubber, coffee, rushes, etc., and have capital construction projects in difficult locations such as the Dray-Hlinh Hydroelectric Project in the central highlands being contracted by a unit of the Truong Son Construction Corps. Enterprises ensuring the living conditions of the troops are processing grain and food, producing treatment drugs, construction materials, military equipment, etc. Counting only the 36 enterprises and corporations of the Ministry of National Defense and the corporations directly assigned plans by the Ministry of National Defense and National Defense Industry and Economics General Department, there are sufficient capabilities during 1989 to produce a volume of goods worth 110 billion dong.

Nevertheless, from production facilities operating in accordance with the budget and issue system to present participation in economic work operations following the general mechanism of the state and implementation of business accounting, national defense enterprises and troop units engaged in economic work still lack experience and knowledge on economic and organization science in production and business management, while still burdened with the peculiarities of a unit specializing in national defense support. National defense industrial enterprises are usually located far from the centers of economic trade, and the supply of material supplies, raw materials, electricity and water and the distribution of products are difficult; they have equipment, shops, production lines and useful skills, primarily for the production and repair of weapons and military equipment, but were not designed beforehand to produce economic goods, and must meet their own messing, quarters, and daily activity requirements not only for the cadres, workers, and civil servants engaged in work but also their families. Therefore, when participating in the production of economic goods, production costs are usually high. The corporations and general corporations specializing in economic work, except for a number of units with little production and business experience, are largely newly established and not yet solidified in the aspects of organizing and building a management mechanism for operations. There are even some corporations that have not yet defined a suitable production and business course. All of the difficulties above, in addition to the overall difficulties in production of the economy at the present time (such as unemployment, products that cannot be sold, shortage of production capital, etc.) cause national defense production and the economic work of the army to be increasingly more difficult and complex.

Confronted with the situation above, national defense enterprises and army units engaged in economic work have, with enthusiasm and a high spirit of responsibility,

positively and creatively sought every method of overcoming the difficulties to create jobs, provide capital for production, conduct trade association and joint enterprise, consign and distribute products, establish product associations, and join each other in the cooperative production of new commodities of high quality and low production costs to compete on the market. A number of enterprises and facilities have appeared that are successfully ensuring normal production and labor incomes. Agencies subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense, military regions, branches of the army and state sectors have also given extreme concern to assisting and creating conditions for national defense enterprises and troop units engaged in economic work to have the conditions necessary for survival and development. [passage omitted]

Unit Reorganization Causes Training Problems

42090349b Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in
Vietnamese 20 Jul 89 p 2

[Article by Mai Nam Thang]

[Text] Group B9 is a military volunteer unit that has recently returned from a combat mobility mission in a fraternal country to undertake a mission of combat readiness training with a new formation, organization, and staff. Thus, the unit has encountered many difficulties in material facilities and training experience, especially in training new soldiers.

Drawing experience from previous years, the group this year has invested in fairly thorough preparation, ensuring every material facility for training and the messing, berthing, and daily activities of the soldiers. Cadre training has been uniformly and thoroughly conducted, from the squad leader to the battalion commander level. Training themes have been fully achieved for each level, not in accordance with a "representative" model unit as before. The staff and political agencies of the group have readjusted a number of training themes for consistency with unit reality. For example, in the military aspect, reducing the principles of marksmanship theory in individual drills and small detachment tactics, increasing the study of various types of mines and the techniques of sweeping for and disarming mines, etc. In the political aspect, viewpoints and concepts inconsistent with renovation have been abridged, additional themes on traditions education have been compiled, especially local and unit traditions. Especially this year, the group has directed each battalion to establish a "technical team" and each company a "model practice team" composed of outstanding and experienced instructors and soldiers with good training achievements. These soldiers remain in their detachment training formation but upon arrival of instructors from a "technical team" or "model practice team," are delegated to coordinate in inspection and guidance, gradually gaining experience for their entire detachment.

Due to construction of an all-purpose training field and rational and scientific arrangement of time for unit training and study, the activity of "technical teams" and

"model practice teams" has been extremely convenient and good results have been achieved.

A recent inspection of training phase I indicated that all units attained program, plan, theme, and quality requirements. The 2nd Regiment, composed almost completely of new soldiers, firmly grasped the basic themes of individual tactics and skills in defensive and offensive combat; and in daytime infantry marksmanship lessons 1 and 2, attained ratings of 45 percent outstanding and 30 percent good. The 42nd Artillery Regiment organized a technical exercise in which 70 percent of the contestants and gun crews attained good and excellent ratings. In the group of units engaged in technical branch training such as 33, 26, 28, etc., results were clearly higher than last year.

Nevertheless, prominent in this inspection were a number of problems of concern: training quality was fair but not uniform; the training results of old soldiers usually "placed after" the units training new soldiers; and the results of political training were lower than those of military training. What is the reason for this situation? Through a search for understanding, we learned that at the present time, the ranks of political cadres and instructors in the units are both short of personnel and weak. About 12 percent of the political cadres and instructors have received conventional training while the remainder have undergone on-the-job training or have matured from the basic levels, including 50 percent who were originally military cadres. With such political cadres and confronted by soldiers who for the most part have low educational levels (56 percent elementary school graduates and 8 percent middle school graduates), acceptance of the political training themes is extremely limited. On the other hand, because many primary level units have recently emphasized military training themes and not given attention to political education or party and political work, some serious stages have occurred in the unit disciplinary situation. Many new soldiers have gone AWOL or deserted, and have been unwilling to study and train, waiting only for discharge. Besides that, in the reorganization and confusion, a number of old soldiers have been transferred from other units to form new units for training; and the training themes of old soldiers are primarily to review and practice the subjects they have studied by inflexible, boring, etc. methods, also one of the reasons that the old soldier training is lower than that of new soldiers.

Improved Training Helps Lower Desertion Rate

42090349c Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in
Vietnamese 20 Jul 89 p 2

[Article by Hong Phuong]

[Text] Since completion of its international obligations in a fraternal country and return, Group H09 has carried out two phases of training for new soldiers. Along with the achievements made, a problem causing the unit extreme concern is a fairly great number of desertions.

From the reality of previous training phases, the unit has decided that the two most fundamental measures for overcoming this situation is to truly improve the material and spiritual living conditions of the troops and to strengthen methods of coordination with local areas to manage and educate the soldiers.

Stationed in an arid hilly region, during previous periods of drought, the unit at times had to purchase water and haul it back by vehicle. This year, the unit invested millions of dong to drill a well; and to build a fully furnished mess hall seating 500 men. After rearranging units according to the new table of organization and equipment, the unit has advocated reserving a number of good beds for the new soldiers and selecting the best squad leaders in the entire group for supplementing the training staff.

This year, the unit is continuing to receive troops from a number of the old localities but the quality of screening is more careful than before. After reaching the unit, the men are inspected a second time and those with insufficient standards are resolutely returned. Monthly, the unit sends cadres to local areas to report the training situation of their sons and to discuss methods of coordinating management and education. The local areas, besides regular visits and gifts to encourage the men, also assist units in further ascertaining the specific circumstances of a number of military dependent families; and in coordinating with the unit and legal agencies to resolutely deal with military personnel deliberately evading their military obligations, in order to ensure impartiality and strictness. Many local areas have performed effective and specific actions such as: on the group's anniversary (26 March), Subprecinct 5 (of the 11th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City) presented youth group chapters 20 soccer balls, 5 volleyball nets, 5 guitars and a number of washcloths and basins. Mass organizations in the 6th Precinct gave hundreds of thousands of envelopes and books and brought a movie unit to support the unit. The Dong Nai Provincial People's Committee decided to issue each new soldier an additional 200 dong per day for rations during the 3 months of training. Many local areas in the province are establishing a savings account of 1,000 dong for each soldier to serve as capital after completing his military obligations.

Before the recruiting season this year, there was an opinion that recruiting should be conducted only in distant localities so that few men would desert. However, reality has indicated that thanks to the active methods above, despite the fact that the unit continues to receive men from nearby localities, AWOL cases declined by three times over last year: and 44 percent of the AWOL soldiers, after education and encouragement by the local area, voluntarily returned to the unit. Especially during May, the group had 17 AWOL soldiers, after being promptly discovered and called up for education by the local area, and sincerely admitting their shortcomings, voluntarily and completely returned to the unit. An additional number of deserters from previous months joined them in returning.

Returning Troops Find Employment, Some Encounter Problems

42090357b Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 89 p 1

[Article by Tran Nguyen Trang]

[Text] Implementing the alliance between the two countries of Vietnam and Cambodia and in accordance with orders of the Ministry of National Defense, since May 1989, many Vietnamese volunteer troop units of groups A79 and B79 (Military Region 7) engaged in the mission to assist the friends in Cambodia have returned home, swiftly stabilized organization, messing and berthing, and begun training.

Due to thorough planning and preparation, immediately after returning home, Units M26, T77, CB76, etc. have organized and begun training. The units above have been assisted by nearby units and local areas to build 17 company and battalion level drill fields, and 153 special training aids for use in ensuring good training.

Also during the past 3 months, tens of thousands of soldiers returning from completion of their international obligations to assist the friends have been formally welcomed and had jobs arranged by local areas in Military Region 7. In Tay Ninh, basic level organizations of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in the city and the districts of Hoa Thanh, Go Dau, Duong Minh Chau, etc. have had specific plans for providing jobs for the thousands of soldiers completing their mission in the friends' country and returning home. The Tay Ninh Provincial Party Committee has completely transformed the party committee reception building into a production location for joint enterprise called 30 May, and has accepted 5,000 youths, including many soldiers recently completing their service in the ranks.

Party committee and administrative echelons, and mass organizations in Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of Song Be, Long An, Dong Nai, etc. have also had many methods for providing employment for soldiers completing their mission and returning. However, there are still thousands of soldiers, especially those returning from completing their international obligations, who are unemployed. Satisfactory resolution of this problem demands the uniform efforts of all party committee and administrative echelons, mass organizations and all the people.

An Giang Finds Jobs for Soldiers

42090357c Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 89 p 1

[Article by Tran Trieu Hai]

[Text] Local areas and production facilities in An Giang Province have made many efforts to ensure land and employment, and to create conditions for the families of war invalids and war dead, and demobilized and reasigned soldiers to stabilize their lives.

The entire province has reallocated and newly issued 533 hectares of production land to welfare policy recipients. Nearly all districts and towns in the province have allowed welfare policy families to borrow capital for production development with no interest and priority for nearby and good land and the advancement of fertilizer, seed, gasoline, and oil. Cho Moi District, besides capital assistance, has assisted welfare policy families in plowing, harrowing, irrigation, drainage, and the harvest. The families of war invalids and war dead, and troops with state debts have had their debts annulled. Tri Ton District has withdrawn 20 million dong from the district budget to purchase and issue each welfare policy family a pair of draft animals.

Ten districts and towns in the province have organized war invalid production and service facilities. Cho Moi District has opened 12 stores and 10 production facilities, attracting 100 war invalids and demobilized soldiers. Long Xuyen City has opened a polished lacquer production facility attracting 15 war invalids and troops. Thoai Son District has organized stone production to create 20 jobs for slightly wounded veterans and demobilized troops. Chau Phu District has organized soap production and assigned war invalids to manage vehicle stops and ferry landings. In Enterprise 27-7 of the Provincial Labor, War Invalids and Social Welfare Service alone, there are six shops employing 120 laborers, 80 percent of which are war invalids and demobilized troops.

Resolving Urgent Problems for War Invalids, Heroes' Families

42090341 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Jul 89 pp 3, 4

[Article by Tran Dinh Hoan, minister of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare]

[Text] The socioeconomic difficulties that normally exist in an underdeveloped country, along with the difficulties that appear in the transitional period of abolishing the old and building and carrying out the new, in which there is unsynchronized renovation of the economic and social policies, strongly affect many aspects of the already difficult living conditions of the objects of such policies. This state of affairs demands that policy makers study and seek answers for many extremely urgent matters: While the objects of social policies quickly increase in number everywhere, we have not yet created enough new sources of payment, forms of organization, and procedures to satisfy in a relatively sufficient manner the need for paying back the debt to these objects in the new situation. But it is in this difficult situation that the motto, "The state and the people work together," clearly proves the close link of responsibility and devotion among all echelons, sectors, social strata, and mass organizations toward the families of dead heroes and war invalids, the people who have done much for the revolution, and helps to allow policies to be implemented in a dynamic manner throughout the country.

Although the budget is tightly squeezed and shows a serious imbalance, the party and state still put aside an appropriate share of it in order to adjust the levels of subsidies, allowances, and other expenses having to do with the policy-making task, and gradually adopt priority policies in economic activities so as to create more income and more jobs for these objects, particularly in agricultural production.

Specifically, the party committee echelons and administrations in many localities have adopted positive policies and measures to take care of the material and spiritual living conditions of these objects in accordance with actual conditions and their own capabilities, by granting them on a first priority basis good land to till; setting low contract production levels; waiving water-conservancy fees, contributions to the cooperatives' three funds, and taxes; raising levels of subsidies; creating favorable capital and location conditions for them to expand services and to organize production in their families; and granting them first priority in terms of distributing housing and selecting them for studies and vocational training at home and abroad.

The mass movement in many production installations also includes many forms of organization and intensive activities, such as sponsoring and caring for children and lonely parents of dead heroes, and seriously disabled war veterans. The movement to set up social aid funds, which originated in Cho Moi District (An Giang Province) and has spread to other localities like Ha Bac, Thai Binh, Tay Ninh, and Ho Chi Minh City, is realistically significant in all economic, political, and social aspects.

Besides the concern and efforts of the state and people we must mention the extremely great efforts of the objects of the policies themselves. Although in some localities such policies sometimes were not properly and fully implemented, the policies and the families benefiting from them have shown an understanding of the common difficulties and a sense of self-sufficiency in both production and daily life. Quite a few of the policies and families, including some seriously disabled war veterans, who have retained the titles of "Model citizens" and "Exemplary revolutionary families," enjoy the people's confidence, affection, and respect.

Thanks to the above-mentioned efforts, there have been no great adverse changes in the lives of many of our war invalids and dead heroes' families, but the already-low living standard of the majority of them now tends to get even lower. There are many reasons behind this reality:

- The economy of our country is underdeveloped.
- The labor, war invalids, and social welfare sector has not yet revised its outdated policies nor replaced them with the ones that better suit the current renovation in the country and the fact that the objects concerned do not have the right physical strength to do work, have lost the key working members, are too sick to work, or lack the necessary work knowledge because they have been denied the opportunities to learn.

- The concept of and responsibility for implementing the policies are not adequate and appropriate in some localities and in some aspects of the matter. In some cases, although they are capable of implementing the policies, they underestimate their responsibility for the life of the objects concerned on the pretext of the common difficulties and hence fail to actively seek the right measures to resolve problems. In other cases, when they try to resolve economic matters, they underestimate and do not link them with social policies while failing to understand the views on priorities and special privileges in economic activities. In still other cases, they excessively emphasize state subsidies while underestimating other activities and while the monetary value goes down. The mass movement in some localities comes to a standstill; in many other localities, although it remains active, the movement lacks continuity and regularity, with a lack of positive programs and goals, and with the mode of operations being heavily administrative and too generalized.

In the face of the current urgent problems in the social-aid work, the major and urgent tasks and objectives of the work having to do with war invalids and dead heroes' families in the time to come must be to take many measures to create favorable conditions for all objects of the policies to stabilize their material living in order to enjoy a standard of living at least equal to that of the average local people; to provide a wholesome and rich spiritual living; to gradually reduce the number of families facing extreme difficulties; and to encourage all of them to maintain and further develop the revolutionary traditions and to actively take part in the renovation of the country.

In addition to budgetary expenditures, there must be policies that mobilize the whole society and make it contribute to the funds reserved for war invalids and families of dead heroes, who have done a great deal for the revolution. We must develop various forms of mutual aid and help homeless people and the families that now encounter extreme difficulties.

In order to turn our objectives into realities we must concentrate our efforts on properly doing the following work:

- To study and build a system of policies reflecting the sense of priority, privileges, and affection and devotion toward these people who have done much for the country and being suitable for the party's socioeconomic renovation and the state's overall policy and budgetary capabilities. As an immediate thing to do, let us propose that the state immediately revise the systems that are no longer suitable, particularly the policy that is applicable to relatives of dead heroes, persons having done much for the revolution and now having no relatives to support them; raise the levels of daily meals for class-I disabled and sick war veterans and persons who feed them; adopt priority policies for each and every kind of persons concerned; and have a final review of organization and procedures for feeding war invalids and families of dead

heroes, as well as production models specifically created for them so as to enlarge the scope of activities in connection with them.

- Under the leadership of party organizations to apply and further develop the "3 Combinations" formula aimed at fully using the capabilities of localities; developing the strength of localities, production installations, and social organizations; and creating a movement to implement policies in multifaceted ways in order to satisfy in time the urgent needs of families of dead heroes and war invalids in terms of their living conditions and jobs. First of all, to take care of the need for giving subsidies at due dates in the right order of priorities and to create favorable conditions for the families concerned to quickly adjust themselves to the new contracting system in agriculture and to develop the family-based economy; to expand occupations in the countryside to accommodate persons lacking physical strength and experience in agricultural production; to create resources by putting aside a proper percentage of budget at all levels and encouraging economic, cultural, and social sectors and organizations, and all citizens, to contribute to social aid funds as a way to fulfill their responsibility and also to express their devotion and affection. From these resources we can improve the living conditions of and provide jobs to the families that encounter extreme difficulties; build production and vocational-training installations and social-aid homes in villages and subwards; and consolidate, maintain, and enlarge the forms of sponsoring war invalids and families of dead heroes in conformity to the function, occupation, sex, conditions, and situation of every individual and organization, such as children of war invalids and dead heroes being sponsored by teachers in their studies, physicians and hospitals sponsoring the very sick and disabled war veterans, economic units providing vocational training, cultural organizations taking care of their spiritual life, mass organizations in coordination with economic units caring about material living conditions; and so on. The state adopts a policy of giving material rewards and encouragement to those individuals and units who have done this work properly.

- To resolve problems having to do with living conditions and jobs in favor of persons having done much for the country; to understand the realistic views on priority and privileges; to carry them out with a sense of knowing the important and key points; and to avoid averaging and generalizing, nor relying on accounting to do away with priority and privileges. To resolve on a first priority basis the housing and food problems for families incapable of stabilizing their own living; to pay attention to families of seriously disabled and sick war veterans and to old and lonely relatives and disabled children of dead heroes.

The labor, war invalids, and social welfare sector must renovate itself in many ways; closely observe daily life; fully understand the feelings, aspirations, and material and spiritual living conditions of the objects concerned; and closely coordinate its work with other sectors and

mass organizations in order to serve as an efficient advisor for party committee echelons and administrations as they try to fulfill the tasks and objectives that have been set. This is an expression of its responsibility for and revolutionary feelings toward the party and the persons who "sacrificed their lives for the country." This is also the most realistic thing it can do as it looks forward to the 100th birthday of beloved President Ho Chi Minh, who had always shown a special concern about the work in favor of war invalids and dead heroes.

National Defense Enterprises Deal With Urgent Issues

42090361 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Aug 89 pp 1, 4

[Article by Dinh Huyen]

[Text] During the 2 days of 21 and 22 July, we were able to participate in an inspection group of the Rear Services General Department led by Major General Tran Trac, Party Committee Secretary and Deputy Director of the General Department, to Enterprises 173 and 141 in Haiphong to examine the presently troubled operations of these two national defense enterprises.

At Enterprise 173, Director Ha, after leading the group to inspect the shops, workers' housing, child care center, and kindergarten, reported, "Since the end of this June, because no boats or ships have arrived for repair, more than 100 workers have been without work. Although the enterprise has sent cadres north and south to contact and find customers and markets, no immediate way out can be seen. With this trend, if no vessels arrive during the third quarter for painting and repair, the danger of "unemployment" will be even greater. "Fortunately," Ha continued, "the Rear Services General Department since July 1988 has permitted the enterprise to open additional oxygen shops to provide jobs for nearly 30 workers. If not, the enterprise's situation would have been more distressed."

Arriving at Enterprise 141, Director Khue shook his head and said, "Since the beginning of this year, Group 11 has not placed a single order, forcing the enterprise to pursue work. From production of iron beams and construction tools and training of craftsmen, the enterprise has become a general production and business facility with nearly 40 trades of different types. However, dozens of workers are still on leave without pay. Many of the goods produced are stagnant, there are no supplies, capital, or jobs, and the lives of the cadres and workers are being seriously threatened!"

What is the cause of this situation? Through the examination, we saw both sides: that of the enterprise and the customer. The enterprise has been familiar with state subsidization, everything directed by upper echelons, and after goods were produced, there was no need to calculate their sale to anyone, what the profit or loss was, etc. Therefore, only after shifting to true business accounting, with the customers, including those inside

and outside the general department and outside the army, having the autonomy to seek and sign contracts by the "bidding" method, did the enterprise fragment and become substandard: with poor quality, poor aesthetics, high production costs, and prolonged delays. There were periods in which the enterprise tried to rise but was unable to escape the vicious circle, or to compete with not distant but nearby rivals.

Customers in the army on one hand are authorized to organize bidding and easily "choose their goods and pay their money" but on the other hand must recognize the meaning of consistency: if they "turn their head" during peacetime, will they return to "shake hands" during wartime? Some people say, "The spirit of partnership has already degraded! The dong is over everything!" This is not counting the expressions of negativism such as: some locations altering contract bidding by "buying bids," meaning that side B pays a certain percentage to the person directly ordering the goods. Some locations have even become "manipulators," accepting contracts from this and that location, and later selling those contracts to other units, etc.

Through 2 days of study in Enterprises 173 and 141, Tran Trac and we group members recognized three major "urgent issues": employment, the living conditions of the workers, and the orientation of these two enterprises as well as a number of other stalemated national defense enterprises. We exchanged opinions right in the enterprises and on the road in order to make proposals upon our return on ideas worthy of contributing to the overall supervision.

It must be agreed first of all that alleviating the difficulties of national defense enterprises at the present time cannot be by economic methods alone but in coordination with social policy. More than 200 cadres and workers in Enterprises 173 and 141 are presently taking turns in leave without pay (drawing only money for rice); nearly 113 of this group have engaged in combat and combat support on various battlefields, and many who are war invalids and patients. The remainder are all related to priority policies such as the children of war dead and war invalids, military dependent families, and relatives of long-term civil administration and party cadres. What will they think and do during the days of looking for work to make a living?

The collective of Enterprise 173, during the years of war, often received urgent orders for personnel to maintain close contact with transportation troop vessels for timely repair and delivery of supplies to the front. At that time, the enterprise did not calculate losses or profits. It was the same in Enterprise 141 which only a few years ago had to work night and day without much compensatory pay to produce tens of thousands of iron beams for the troops to build housing, warehouses, and ammunition dumps over all the battlefields. Now, both enterprises are like sick persons who have lost their spirit; the equipment is disabled, old, and decrepit; the standards of the cadres are not uniform, most of them with a direct labor background and

little formal schooling; the requirements for national security goods becomes increasingly smaller; etc. Although both enterprises have encouraged everyone to recommend plans for seeking work and markets, made efforts for in-depth investment, and made new products with Enterprise 141 almost completely "transformed" and no longer resembling a national defense enterprise, the stalemate for many reasons has still not been fully deactivated.

In such an actual situation, the enterprises want to "live" and must have the time and conditions. State and army policy on them during the restoration period must receive the same priority as that on war invalids and patients, and on individuals who have merit with the country, without wasting a single morning or afternoon.

These statements are not meant to intentionally or sympathetically extend the period of state subsidization in these national defense enterprises but only to submit some proposals on the situation.

Clear classification is necessary, relying on an accurate basis of aspects from present personnel and equipment to the primary products produced, including the location where their troops are stationed, to formulate a suitable policy. Reality has shown that in the present socioeconomic situation, a ship repair plant, with most of the workers knowing only how to scrape and paint, cannot be considered the same as an enterprise making machinery or producing consumer goods. This is because there are types of enterprises that can easily shift from production of domestic goods to that of export goods; and conversely, there are enterprises of the heavy industrial type that find it extremely difficult to compete with imported goods, not to mention exports.

During this period, the state and army must provide specific assistance to enterprises of this type such as increasing the number of capable cadres, investing in modern equipment, assigning suitable and compatible work, allotting export goods norms, giving priority in the purchase of products, deferring and reducing contributions, creating new courses in production and business, etc. If the two most important factors in this, personnel and equipment, are not renovated, changing the enterprise circumstances will be difficult. To have long-term employment, stable and firm living conditions for the workers, and upper-echelon supervision for each enterprise, a clear course is necessary of: raising the quality and lowering the production costs of whatever is produced to overcome the vicious circle and stalemate at the present time.

Village Militia Combat Drill Experience

42090368 Hanoi TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN
DAN in Vietnamese Jul 89 pp 57-59

[Article by Major General Nguyen Phu Chut]

[Text] The recent provincial area defense exercises initially clarified many problems in the leadership mechanism and war operations at the district and provincial

levels, on mobilization of reserve forces, etc., but conditions have not yet existed for an in-depth study and testing of the operational methods of various troop types, especially local armed forces in the defensive area.

Recently, in a defense exercise in the area of Lai Chau Province, the militia of Chan Nua Village exhibited a number of combat actions following the combat plan to protect the village. The combat exercise was conducted briefly over a period of not quite 2 hours but created a deep impression on the crowd of cadre observers.

Chan Nua Village is located on the Da River, blocking the route from the northern border to Lai Chau City. The village has an area of about 2,100 square kilometers and a population of 3,336, consisting primarily of several ethnic minorities concentrated in nine hamlets, the largest hamlet of 161 households and 1,116 inhabitants, and the smallest of only 8 households and 53 inhabitants. As one of the villages with traditions of good ethnic solidarity, the village has made achievements in building fairly comprehensive hamlets and villages. The entire village has 90 militia personnel organized into seven squads (21 combat teams) under the direct command of the village unit leader. The village party committee secretary acts as the village unit political officer. The squad and combat team cadres are all former soldiers who have completed their military obligations.

Taking advantage of the hazards of forested and mountainous terrain, the militia skillfully displayed a concealed and versatile attack disposition:

—The exercise engagements had real troops *attacking the enemy from a distance*, ambushing the enemy element attacking from the front along the road, and ambushing the enemy's flanking elements along the Da River—using stone traps to divide the enemy's formation, and pushing the enemy into previously prepared areas, convenient for launching bamboo spears and arrows, setting bungee traps and mines, employing sniper fire, etc. When the enemy suddenly entered a hamlet, the militia *fought hand to hand* with pungee sticks, mines and traps set underground, from trees and houses; and took advantage of animal restraint trenches to sneak behind and attack the rear of enemy groups deeply penetrating the hamlet.

Besides exercise engagements with real troops, the village's operations plan clearly defined rear bases for population dispersal; locations for hiding grain and food; and measures for ensuring communications, grasp of the enemy situation, public health, etc., with clear data and a basis for closely calculating the actual capabilities of the local area.

The combat exercise of the Chan Nua Village militia, although small in scale and not fully expressing the model of a combat village, was truly highly convincing and caused observers to have many serious thoughts: how is a highland village with fairly many difficulties still able to successfully perform such national defense work at the primary level?

The deep and initial impression felt by everyone was an expression of substance, informality and slight deception in absorbing and applying the two strategic missions of building and protecting the fatherland in the concepts and actions of each citizen, from the village cadres to the militia personnel, and from the old people to the small children. Each person, depending on his position, acted in a truly simple, practical and effective manner.

Commencing the exercise, the village party committee secretary and concurrent village unit political officer, a 30 year old member of the Thai ethnic minority, modestly, briefly and distinctly reported the village situation, combat plans and even the exercise observation plan, during a period of not more than 20 minutes as if he were telling an ordinary story to his friends. Differing from other exercises, there was no burdensome exercise direction apparatus but simply signal shots, order flags, and squads and combat teams fighting in accordance with their assigned mission, displaying in succession fairly rhythmic combat movements, etc. This was an image and also full explanation of "There is nothing so swift! And nothing so strong as the force on the spot!" once the cadres and people at the basic level conscientiously act in accordance with their heart and skillfully fulfill their mission of attacking the aggressor and maintaining their village like they do in working and clearing their upland fields. Could it be that the party organization of Chan Nua Village has, from the practical experience of their village's survival in the struggle with the standing perils of natural disaster and enemy destruction in the remote locations of this north-western area of the fatherland, emphasized concern for building the ranks of cadres, party members and militia for true service as a nucleus in the production, security, and national defense mission of their village?

That is surely not wrong where the opinion exists that anywhere a strong militia rank is noted, the results of basic construction there may be rated good. In the experience gained in building the militia in Chan Nua Village, not only the village party committee and administration but all the ethnic minority people in the village have been truly concerned about building their "imperial garrison" unit. First of all, it must be mentioned that militia organization methods closely correspond to the characteristics of population disposition, combat mission, terrain conditions, and capabilities of maintaining long-term combat of the local area. With a force of 90, including 25 party members serving as a leadership nucleus, the militia force is organized into seven squads (21 combat teams) with divided responsibility for a number of specific missions closely connected with protecting the people and the production fields of each hamlet. Besides the direct command relationship between the village unit and each combat team, the militia also has a close relationship with the people in the hamlets, especially the hamlet chiefs who are usually elderly individuals with prestige and experience in construction and combat to protect their hamlet. The village militia is equipped primarily with rudimentary homemade weapons for which most of the people have participated in contributing materials and direct production.

Another useful return highly rated by the cadre observers was that the exercise confirmed the correct viewpoint of building provincial (municipal) defensive areas with a nucleus created by the resident combat strength of each hamlet and village. With correct methods of attack, consistent with the capabilities, strong points, and traditions of the militia, each hamlet and village can become a strong bastion; striking an aggressor wherever he appears, and forcing him to disperse to cope everywhere. Our mobile main forces at all levels are able to concentrate in the decisive areas and directions. Coordinating the unyielding and untiring strength of the local and resident forces with the powerful fists of the main force corps [binh doan] is the highly developed art of winning victory in a people's war of our people.

Limited by time, we were not able to make contact and seek further understanding, but we have the basis for believing that the search for creativity in the task of strengthening and solidifying the national defense at the basic level of Chan Nua is developing in the right direction. It is hoped that agencies of the party, state, and Ministry of Defense will have synchronized and effective methods oriented toward the basic level to assist that level with the conditions necessary for properly and simultaneously achieving the two strategic missions.

ECONOMIC

Japan Extends 24 Million Yen Grant to Culture Ministry

*BK0709094589 Hanoi VNA in English
1719 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 6—A ceremony was held here today to receive 24 million yens as aid from the Japanese Government to the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture.

Among those present at were Minister of Culture Tran Van Phac and Japanese Ambassador to Vietnam Kuniaki Asmura.

Speaking on this occasion, Vice Minister of Culture Vu Khac Lien said the sum would be used to buy Japanese equipment for Vietnam's video company—VINAVIDEO—, a newly founded company of the cultural service.

For his part, Ambassador Kuniaki Asmura said Japan and Vietnam, the two Asian neighbouring countries, should further strengthen their cultural cooperation in the interests of the two peoples.

UN Funded Project To Promote Leather Industry

*BK0809084289 Hanoi VNA in English
1542 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 7—The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has decided to contribute U.S. dollar 1.5 million to a project on "assistance

to applied research in leather industry" which aims to promote a better balanced development in the leather industry in Vietnam.

The UNDP contribution will be spent on the training of Vietnamese personnel, the specialized equipment and the foreign experts, while the Vietnamese Government's inputs of Vietnamese dong 2.5 million will cover all local costs.

Signatories to the document of the project were Dang Vu Chu, deputy minister of light industry, and Tore Rose, UNDP deputy resident representative to Vietnam.

Vietnam has several million head of cattle, pigs, goats and other domestic animals whose skins constitute a big source of raw material for the tanning industry. But the industry appears to work below capacity and has some quality problems. Actual recovery rates are too low in comparison with the raw materials available. This is because of the difficulties in collecting and transporting raw hides from remote rural areas, the lack of specialized equipment and production materials required for skinning, and a general lack of know-how among certain groups of producers.

Economic News in Brief

*BK3008083989 Hanoi VNA in English
0558 GMT 30 Aug 89*

[Excerpts] Hanoi VNA August 30—Up to August 20, the Dong Da Wollen Carpet Enterprise (under the Ministry of Light Industry) exported 7,000 square metres of woollen carpets to the Federal Republic of Germany, Saudi Arabia, Sweden and Japan. This is 55 percent of its 1989 plan and almost equal to its production last year. [passage omitted]

By the end of July, the Shoe Enterprise No. 2 (under the Haiphong Union of Shoe Enterprises) produced 1.7 million pairs of tennis-shoes and shoe-uppers for export, including 1.142 million pairs of tennis-shoes exported to the Soviet Union and other East European countries, making up about 60 percent of the plan.

In July alone, the enterprise produced 95,000 pairs of shoe-uppers for export to the Soviet Union, 20 percent over the plan.

Normalization of State Commerce Advocated

*42090339c Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
26 Jul 89 pp 1, 4*

[Editorial: "Creating Conditions for Normalizing State Commercial Activity"]

[Text] For a long time, state commerce has been the unit purchasing the largest volume of social commodity products, and the one depositing the largest portion of goods money in the budget. During the second quarter however, a great reduction occurred in state commercial activity with sales volumes equal to only about 60

percent of the first quarter. During the first 6 months of the year, sales by many general corporations, central state commercial corporations and localities attained only 20 to 30 percent of planned levels for the entire year. Due to low sales levels, purchases were also below par; during the first 6 months, the home trade sector purchased domestic goods, if calculated at the same price, equal only to a little more than 70 percent of the same period last year. Meanwhile, consumer market requirements, especially in the rural area, still exist; commodities produced by economic organizations are greatly stagnated. Therefore, creation of conditions for normalizing state commercial activities is a pressing demand, not only aimed at stimulating production and expanding commodity circulation but also assisting in efforts to stabilize prices, the market and currency.

Along with state assistance, a significant aspect is effort by state commerce itself to rise. Recent practice has shown that the more the true shift toward business accounting under conditions of competition with many forces and components, the more state commerce reveals many weaknesses and shortcomings, such as not promptly shifting business orientation or marketing formulas; a business organization system burdened with irrational labor division and decentralization; purchases isolated from sales; and business not originating from the market. The incomes of workers and civil servants are not yet truly closely connected with the final results of the unit's business activity.

To overcome the weaknesses and shortcomings above, state commerce must truly and resolutely eliminate the old mechanism of state subsidization and shift completely to socialist business accounting. More dynamism, resourcefulness and creativity is needed in improving and renovating business formulas. Goods purchasing must be on the basis of actively seeking a consumption market and improving sales formulas; with efforts to participate in investment in the production process and in expanding joint business and association. Goods sales must be swift and convenient, eliminating unnecessary intermediate steps, and ensuring that goods are of the correct specifications and quality and that they rapidly reach the consumer, especially in the rural area, with the lowest freight charges.

Capital is an important factor to business. Efforts must be concentrated on resolving the situation of mutual debt between units in and outside the same sector. Prompt coordination must be made with the banks to stipulate capital borrowing deadlines and to receive preferential loan interest rates consistent with the mobilization cycle of each type of goods, especially goods that are purchased seasonally but sold all year round or used for storm and flood reserves.

The rational arrangement of business organization and handling of surplus laborers in the commerce sector must be urgently and actively accomplished precisely in accordance with policy.

Conditions must be self-created for activity to normalize a foundation for confirming the firm role and position of state commerce in the market in the face of new competition, to regain the confidence of the people, and to simultaneously assist in serving production and life, and to ensure effective business operations.

Hanoi Emphasizes Market Management, Tax Collection

42090339a Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese
22 Jul 89 p 1

[Article by Ly Thai Phuong]

[Text] Implementing the directive of the Municipal People's Committee on strengthening market management and resisting tax shortfalls, Hanoi has completed the first half of the concentrated 3-month phase.

During this period, sectors of the city, wards, districts, and towns uniformly coordinated in issuing documents supporting market management and resisting tax shortfalls, completing the inspection and classification of agencies, mass organizations and individuals engaged in business activities in the market (with reinvestigation of agency and mass organization rosters in four wards), inspecting and prosecuting cases of illegal business and tax evasion, collecting tax debts, and issuing business and service licenses, and certifications.

At the present time, the entire city has 49,500 businessmen, including 36,303 (73 percent) that are licensed. In only the period since 1 June, four wards have issued an additional 1,031 registrations and the trade, public health, transportation, cultural and banking sectors have issued 1,255 licenses to businessmen.

Collection of outstanding taxes and tax debts has encountered many difficulties due to the reaction of a number of merchants. Nevertheless, four wards and the districts of Gia Lam, Ba Vi, Thanh Tri and Tu Liem alone have collected 104.5 million dong and fined illegal businesses nearly 41 million dong (each cadre participating in the mission collected an average of 272,000 dong with the highest average in Hoan Kiem Ward with 297,000 dong). The Culture and Information Service coordinated with public security forces to inspect more than 50 points in Hoan Kiem Ward, prosecuted 28 businesses selling decadent nude playing cards, confiscated 85 decks of cards, 23 bourgeoisie music tapes, and 147 nude cigarette lighters, and evaluated 63 tapes, including 9 that were pornographic. Countermeasures against contraband goods have been promoted. From 29 June to 18 July, the economic police forces took into custody 31 individuals involved in the illegal sale of 39.3 tons of copper, lead and crepe and 800 cartons of cigarettes worth nearly 146 million dong.

After more than a month of implementing the phase of concentrated market management and resisting tax shortfalls, the Municipal People's Committee met on 20

July with sectors and echelons to review and evaluate the results attained, and to discuss future achievement.

Product Stagnation Receives Increased Attention

42090339b Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
25 Jul 89 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Finding Dynamic Methods of Product Consumption"]

[Text] Along with the advances made, the economic situation is confronted with a great difficulty: stockpiled goods worth trillions of dong. Obstructions in commodity circulation are causing production to stagnate, laborers to lack employment and the lives of the workers to have many difficulties.

This situation has many causes, including the slow reorientation of production facilities to a planning mechanism closely connected to the market and consequently, commodities are not rich in variety, product consumption formulas lack dynamism and creativity, etc.

The state has made a number of necessary readjustments to assist enterprises in overcoming the difficulties such as promoting the procurement of grain and food to create buying power in the agricultural area which accounts for 80 percent of the population of the entire country. Accounts are being settled and capital issued for capital construction projects in accordance with the plan for further alleviating tension in the construction materials production area. Imports are being rearranged along a course of stimulating the production and consumption of domestic goods. Bank loan interest rates are being readjusted to give consideration to major goods sectors and construction of a special nature. State collection norms are being reexamined to assist facilities engaged in effective operation but encountering difficulties. For a number of material types of an intersector nature, freight charges as well as fixed asset depreciation will temporarily not be fully calculated. Nevertheless, the route has been selected for gradually implementing accurate and complete calculation allowing facilities to begin true business accounting, to raise production effectiveness, etc.

During the past few days, many sectors, localities and facilities have and are engaged in active and creative activity in moving stockpiled and stagnant goods. The cities of Ho Chi Minh and Hanoi have classified commodities for correctly evaluating product quality and value to set consistent sales prices and to swiftly release capital. During May and June, each city was able to distribute tens of billions of dong worth of stagnant goods. The light industry, agricultural, food industry, machine and metallurgy, construction, energy and chemical sectors, through preliminary summarization of the first 6 months of the year, have held many seminars to discuss methods of product consumption and production maintenance and development. Thousands of industrial enterprises have upheld a spirit of initiative, dynamism and creativity in production consumption by

two methods: one is by reclassifying and reevaluating stockpiled products transferred forward from last year or produced during the first quarter, and subsequently using many methods of wholesale and retail sales, consignment, exchange for commodity materials, etc. to swiftly distribute a number of long-stockpiled products, and to achieve swift capital rotation. Products produced during the second quarter must absolutely have consumption contracts. Second is by streamlining and rearranging the various aspects of managing and defining traditional product plans in coordination with general business production in order for products to be of the highest quality at the least expense with reduced production costs to create large profits, to compensate for goods sold cheaply, and to gradually stabilize the living conditions of the laborers.

Difficulties in production consumption are a current burning problem and a great challenge to achievement of the new mechanism at the present time. Obstructions in this step have adversely affected the entire social production line. By their initial actions, experience and results achieved during the recent past, sectors, local areas and facilities are striving to overcome the difficulties, to promote product consumption, and to find sources of new consumption to restore and develop production.

Vegetable-Fruit Export Corporation in Financial Difficulty

42090339d Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
1 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] To this time, Vegetable-Fruit Export-Import Corporation 1 (of the General Vegetable-Fruit Corporation, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry) has exported 30,000 tons of vegetables and fruit of all kinds, worth 9 million rubles-dollars; exceeding the planned level and greater than the same period for the past several years. The export goods were not only great in volume and high in value but much higher in quality than previous years. The quality of fresh fruits and vegetables exceeded contract-stipulated rates. The average loading time per ship was 3.37 days, exceeding contract levels by 1.63 days; and the cargo per ship was 1,122 tons, greater than contract levels and the levels during previous years, and reducing the number of trips of fraternal nations by seven or eight.

The export work was fairly good but debt payment is still entangled. At the present time, the corporation has a large imbalance in capital because local areas have not yet been paid for all their goods; and basic units and the state also have not paid the corporation in full. According to regulations, of the 9 million rubles-dollars attained, the export corporation is allowed to retain 6 million rubles-dollars in Vietnamese currency to pay local areas and basic units for their goods and for other expenses. However, the state to this time has only returned 2 million rubles-dollars in Vietnamese currency to the corporation. Thus, only 33 percent of the capital

level has been received; gradually leading to a situation of production line debt: the state owes the corporation; and the corporation owes local areas and production facilities. To ensure production requirements, the corporation has borrowed 2 billion dong from the bank to settle a number of urgent contracts with the farmers. This has led to another contradiction: the bank loans are subject to interest while the money owed the corporation by the state collects no interest. These situations are creating many difficulties for the corporation, local areas and production facilities in capital for production and business activities and for the buying and selling of export goods in the near future.

SOCIAL

Report on Incident in Cong Hoa Hamlet

42090344a Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
20 Jul 89 p 4

[Article by The Nghia, the NHAN DAN staff reporter in Thanh Hoa Province]

[Text] The fight in Cong Hoa, Tho Ngoc Village, in Trieu Son District (Thanh Hoa Province) took place on 1 July 1989. The "fever" has subsided, but so far the situation remains basically unsolved, while rumors have been spreading, with things being recounted differently in different localities. What is the truth?

We came to Cong Hoa Hamlet right in the first days after the incident had taken place. As we asked the people about their work, they said to us as follows: The fifth-month-spring rice crop has just been harvested, with the volume of production being quite good. Transplanting has been completed in 80 percent of the area devoted to the tenth-month crop this year. Everything, from water to seeds, in this crop season has been good so far. If unexpected storms and flooding did not occur, Cong Hoa Hamlet would finish transplanting rice seedlings on schedule.

A regrettable incident was a fight between a number of Cong Hoa residents and a number of cadres carrying out the task assigned by the district and province. As we tried to find out what happened, we were told that it actually arose from negative cases involving financial and food matters in Tho Ngoc Village, with the cooperative director, village chairman, and a few other cadres in the locality being all involved.

The trouble included the late delivery of products by cooperative members, who thought that the norms that had been set for them were far from logical. The method used to solve the problem and the attitude of the cooperative management board and village administration were both too rigid and incorrect and intentionally implicated individuals. The most obvious indication was in 1988 when the administration and cooperative management board seized the draft animals of those families that had had insufficient products or for one reason or

another had failed to deliver their products. Village residents repeatedly reported to the district and proposed that the latter along with the village set up a control committee to clarify the negative matters. The district did send cadres to the village to start checking into the situation along with village officials, but the results were not clear-cut. While the people remained confused, the district failed to resolve the matter in a clear-cut manner. Toward the end of last year, the people of Tho Ngoc Village at one time sent more than 80 representatives to the province to ask that it resolve the matter. While the matter remained unsolved, following the congress of village- and district-level party organizations, the cadres who had been involved in the negative matters in the village still held their positions; as a result, the people showed disagreement and lost confidence. Then on 18 April 1989, Ngam, a member of the Standing Committee of the District CPV Committee and chairman of the district's inspection committee, went to Tho Ngoc to resolve the case of villagers having taken crop land and built a road; while he was there, the people suggested that he open a dialogue with them in a democratic spirit. But Ngam used his authority more than the dialogue. The people detained him for a day and a night, until the district intervened and the people let him go.

On 29 June, the district's Organ of Control and public security forces sent a group of officials to Cong Hoa Hamlet with warrants for the arrest of six hamlet residents, who were considered by the district as dissidents in the above-mentioned incidents and cases. But when these officials entered the hamlet, a number of residents suggested that they open a direct dialogue with them. And finally these people proposed that the cadres and public security officers sign a document stating that they would not arrest innocent people. After that they left.

In the morning of 1 July 1989, the District People's Organ of Control and Trieu Son public security forces, in coordination with the provincial public security forces, sent a rather large group of cadres and officers to Cong Hoa Hamlet, where they again read warrants and attempted to arrest the same six people. The people who carried out the arrest orders had with them guns and two police dogs (muzzles and leather leashes were used), and other pieces of equipment as well. The people of Cong Hoa had gone to the gate of their village to prevent them from carrying out their task. The people proposed a dialogue. But their proposal was turned down. There was a scuffle between one side which was determined to make arrests and the other side which was determined not to let these officials enter their village. The results were that some people beat the police dogs killing 1 and injuring the other and that the 2 public security officers directly in charge of the dogs opened fire and injured the 2 persons who had attacked the dogs—I was hit in his upper leg and the other in the abdomen. Residents of the hamlet detained five people: the head of the district's Organ of Control, two of its cadres, an officer from the district public security forces, and an officer from the provincial public security forces. They also seized five guns.

The province and district are continuing to resolve and clarify the incident in Cong Hoa Hamlet. In the initial phase of our investigative efforts, we found the following outstanding points:

On the district side: The cause of the incident was not sudden but had been taking place for some time. The district failed to resolve the problem in a clear-cut manner. The Standing Committee of the District CPV Committee and the Standing Committee had not shared the same views on evaluating the situation, which led to hurried conclusions and a lack of scientific base in the method used to solve the problem. Consequently it was impossible to persuade the masses. While the people had a legitimate request for dialogue, the district showed a disrespect for the people's opinion. For instance, a member of the Standing Committee of the District CPV Committee went to the village to resolve the case of people having taken crop land to build a road. Although the people wanted a dialogue, this official not only turned their request down but also used his authority excessively, which made the people detain him in the headquarters in spite of the fact that he was the head of the inspection committee, the person who would decide about resolving the negative cases in Cong Hoa Hamlet. We also learned that between the secretary and the chairman of the District CPV Committee there existed disagreement arising from their work method. As a result, the district became less efficient and developed prejudices against the hamlet. But here we still have a question to raise: Was there any problem in the personal relations among members of the Organ of Control and the District CPV Committee that made them think of personal motives while trying to resolve common problems, a factor having led to the above-mentioned regrettable incidents?

On the provincial side: We believe that a number of sectors in the province had such a total "confidence" in the district's reports that they acted in a bureaucratic manner, and hence committed mistakes regarding the method they used. The public security organ later will have to answer this question: Why did it want to arrest those people? It could not be the case of "the power of a few people pushing the dictatorship backward" as some explanations have pointed out.

About the people in Cong Hoa Hamlet: Why did this hamlet, which had 64 party members, fail to show the leadership role of the party in the efforts to resolve the above-mentioned cases? What did the Tho Ngoc Village party organization think about the recent incident? The aspirations of the people, who openly demanded democracy in economic matters and in social justice, fully conform to our party and state policies. To expose negative aspects of the economy and to condemn cadres having violated democratic rights is not unfounded. But everybody bears civic responsibilities and cannot separate himself from the law. Although the acts of a number of residents here on 1 July were for self-defense, we cannot approve disrupting order, fighting law enforcement people, and detaining people carrying out official

duties. Many people have been raising questions about what was really behind the incident.

Thanh Hoa Province has been clarifying the facts related to this case in order to draw some experience from it that helps to improve the cadres-organizing and leadership work. We hope that the province would openly publish its answers in the press to let us know the way it wants to resolve the problem while responding to the people's wishes, to achieve social justice in compliance with the law of the state, and to uphold the rule in the country.

Article Examines Incident in Rural Hanoi Village

42090344b Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
21 Jul 89 p 4

[Article by Tran Quynh, NHAN DAN staff reporter in Hanoi]

[Text] One day by the end of last June, a crowd consisting of residents of Khoang Me Hamlet in Ha Bang Village (Thach That District in Hanoi) stormed into State Farm 1A in a destructive attack. They destroyed the headquarters of production units, looted the state farm's newly-harvested products, set fire to houses, smashed bicycles, household tools, and many workers' properties. Some people in the crowd also used sticks, axes, and shovels to beat cadres and workers, and knives to stab the cadres who had been sent by the state farm to get in touch with them. Two workers of the state farm were injured. The state farm deputy director, who had just asked the people in the crowd to remain calm, to maintain order, and to discuss with the state farm leadership whatever they would want to be resolved, was attacked by a youth holding a knife. The state farm guards fired two warning shots, but the youth and a number of other people continued the act of violence as they kept attacking him. The guards had to shoot and injured the attacker's leg. At this point, the crowd was forced to disperse.

Why was such an incident that so seriously disturbed order and security allowed to happen in a rural Hanoi village? We went to where it had taken place to find out. As to the cause of the incident, Thach That District, Ha Bang Village, and State Farm 1A have all tried to analyze and clarify it, and have drawn the necessary experience from it. In this article we only want to mention the question of respecting the law and upholding the rule on the part of cadres, party members, and the people.

The events leading to the serious confrontation began as early as 1 June 1989. On that day two youths, one being Pham Nhung, a resident of Khoang Me Hamlet, Ha Bang Village, went to the hill where pineapple plants of the state farm were grown. A state farm guard later found pieces of still-fresh pineapple skin. He wanted to take the youths to the headquarters. The youths began to make trouble by using bamboo poles to fight the guard. As he was attacked, the guard had to defend himself and fired

warning shots. When state farm workers rushed toward them, the two youths ran away and threatened to retaliate later.

The next morning, 2 June, the youths took with them a number of people and went to the state farm to look for the guard, with a strong desire for revenge. Because they were not able to find him, they threatened to kill another guard instead. In the morning of 3 June, more people went to the state farm. They stormed into the guards' station, caught a person working inside, tied him to the house, and set it on fire. The guard begged them to save his life. They untied him and let him out of the house before the station was ablaze, in front of frightened state farm workers.

After the incident, the board of directors of the state farm sent its deputy director, the secretary of the party committee, and a number of cadres to meet with the Ha Bang Village CPV Committee and People's Committee to report in detail on the incident, to discuss with the village leadership how to jointly resolve it and to avoid similar regrettable incidents in the future, and to propose that the village firmly deal with those who deliberately disturbed order and security in the state farm.

Following an investigation conducted by the Capital Military Organ of Control and the public security forces and aimed at identifying the guilty person, on 20 June the Capital Military Law Organ issued a warrant for the arrest of Pham Nhung, the culprit now accused of causing the confrontation and destruction. In the evening of the same day, a number of people in Khoang Me Hamlet, instigated by other people, protested against the arrest of Pham Nhung. They "secretly" marched to the district public security post, laid siege to it, caught its deputy chief and brought him as a hostage to the district headquarters, and demanded the release of Pham Nhung as an exchange for the hostage. The secretary of the village CPV Committee and the chairman of the village People's Committee came to discuss things with them, but they refused to listen. The district and the municipality sent their own cadres over, but they threatened to act violently and sounded the alarm by beating the gongs. For a few consecutive days the situation in Khoang Me remained very tense and created a lot of agitation in Ha Bang and many neighboring villages.

On 22 June, the crowd was on the rampage again as it stormed into the state farm to cause destruction and to beat workers, as we mentioned earlier.

The incident in Ha Bang started as just frictions between a few youths and state farm guards but then grew into a fight. It could be considered the destructive act of a number of people who had some discontent and wanted to worsen contradictions among people. When the organ in charge of military law was forced to order the arrest of Pham Nhung, they instigated members of Nhung's family and many other people to oppose the village and district administrations and the state farm. They beat the gongs to sound the alarm and gathered the crowd for

retaliation. They warned people that if they did not join them, they would set fire to their houses. They also threatened to prevent burial in the event of any death in their families and to warn against attending funeral services. Some people who had been instigated and threatened lost their composure and vigilant mind and followed them. The fact that we should complain about was that a number of cadres and party members in Khoang Me also took part in the destructive acts in the state farm and in preventing the authorities from fulfilling the task of putting an end to the fight. After the incident had taken place, the Khoang Me Hamlet party chapter should have led the people in determining the right and the wrong and then discussed with the state farm leadership about a jointly agreed solution. The party chapter not only failed to do so but also let a number of party members side with the crowds, thus allowing serious violations of law.

The Ha Bang Village CPV Committee and Khoang Me Hamlet party chapter have recently reviewed the case and have found their own shortcomings: being rightist, neglecting leadership role, and losing vigilance by failing to anticipate all complicated events following the acts of a number of people instigated to violating the law.

The question to be raised in the wake of the Ha Bang incident is that in the process of widening democracy while criticizing and handling any acts of repression and injustice against the masses, the real need is to teach the people the concept of organizing discipline and maintaining the law and first to firmly apply discipline to those cadres and party members who have violated discipline and set bad examples. At the same time, to severely punish those who deliberately instigate people, provoke disunity, and exert pressure on a number of people for the purpose of causing disturbances.

Employment Problems of Demobilized Personnel

42090335A Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG
in Vietnamese 23 Jul 89 p 1

[Article by Le Minh Hong, deputy director of the Employment Bureau]

[Text] "After being demobilized after returning from Cambodia, I went to many places and submitted applications. One year, then 2 years passed, but I still don't have a job and am being supported by my family, which was already hard-up. The state, the newspapers, and the radio stations continue to talk about 'priority.' However...."

—"I joined the city's Assault Youth forces in October 1985. After serving my term of 3 years and 1 month the unit allowed me to return. I do not yet have permanent employment....I respectfully ask the competent organs to look into the matter and help us—demobilized Assault Youth—have solid trades and a job so that we can support ourselves...."

We read many similar letters sent to the Service and Labor Supply Center of the Labor, War Invalids, and

Social Welfare Service. How many demobilized troops and Assault Youths are in that situation? Perhaps full and accurate data cannot be found in any organ. I only know that the general situation in the city at present is that thousands of youths who have fulfilled their military and Assault Youth obligations cannot find jobs. In the near future, when our state's plan to withdraw all troops from Cambodia in September 1989 is carried out, that number will increase many times over. The problem of providing jobs for them is becoming increasingly urgent.

During the recent period a number of vocational centers have applied the system of granting tuition fee reductions or exemptions and some organizations have set up sponsorship funds, but the practicality and effectiveness of those measures are still too low in comparison to the actual requirements. The employment offices, which have been in operation more than a year, have given priority to them, but the results are still very few in comparison to the number of people needing jobs. The greatest problem is that most of the youths do not have trades because they joined the army or the Assault Youth immediately after leaving the general schools, just as they were maturing. In June 1989, 56 units made requests for 1,206 workers at the Service and Labor Supply Center and 1,195 workers with technical skills and specialized knowledge were provided. However, also in June, of 286 demobilized troops and Assault Youths registered to find work, 282 did not have trades. Of those 282 people, 23 had completed all 12 years of general school, 206 had completed grades 9 to 11, and 53 had completed fewer than nine grades.

Thus in addition to giving priority to demobilized troops and Assault Youth with regard to jobs of an unskilled nature, and priority in recruitment to the international labor cooperation forces, the most fundamental measure is organizing supplementary education and vocational training for them. But the accomplishment of that task is not easy.

Nearly all of the returning demobilized youths encounter difficulties with regard to living conditions, but it takes at least 7 months to 1 year to learn a trade. That does not include those with low educational levels who lose additional time in supplementary education. It is not easy for them to overcome those problems if they do not receive support from many sources.

Meanwhile, the vocational training centers and schools must balance their own incomes and expenditures. Therefore, they cannot grant tuition fee reductions or exemptions to students covered by the policy, or if they do they only pay for a very small part of tuition fees and trade tools. In addition, many vocational schools are not in tune with the needs of society. Therefore, even if students make all-out efforts to complete study of a trade it is not certain that they will find a job.

In order to overcome those problems and difficulties, we think that the city should quickly set up a vocational school for demobilized troops and Assault Youth. That

school must grasp the needs of the city in order to have a correct training plan, and combine training with providing jobs. Of course, it will be a school that does not collect tuition fees from students. However, the school may also accept for training a number of other categories from whom it will collect tuition fees, in order to meet some of its general expenses.

Initially, the city needs to invest in building the material bases and purchasing equipment for the school. In the implementation process, it is possible to mobilize the support of organs inside and outside our country. I believe that the school will be capable of obtaining support and assistance from many sources. Furthermore, the city must officially authorize a "Fund to Support Vocational Training for Demobilized Troops and Assault Youths," in order to create conditions for the school to operate effectively.

Funds Contributed To Aid Disabled Soldiers

42090335B Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 25 Jul 89 p 2

[Article by "N.M.-T.B."]

[Text] At present, at the Phuoc Binh camp in Ho Chi Minh City there are still about 160 seriously wounded soldiers. Because of the policy of the municipal administration of sending them to the local subprecinct and village levels, 97 registered to return to the local level, including 38 people who were received by precincts and districts. The rest will return during future phases. The monthly support levels are 100 kilograms of rice per disabled soldier and 50 kilograms of rice for people who directly care for seriously disabled soldiers. As regards poor families of war dead, the city has provided aid four times greater than that stipulated by the state.

At present, 35 units are contributing nearly 10 million dong to assist 136 disabled soldiers, and 12 services and departments consisting of 86 units are supporting 168 poor children of war dead and are providing for them spiritually and materially. Recently, the people and the departments have voluntarily contributed 40 million dong to a fund to support people covered by the policy. With the help of many departments, sectors, and mass associations, Cu Chi District has completed construction of 72 houses as part of a plan to build 150 houses in 1989 to issue to families covered by the policy.

On the morning of 21 July the Housing Service Corporation of the Real Estate Service turned over 10 houses to 10 families of war dead in Cu Chi District. The Real Estate Service and the Housing Service Corporation lent Cu Chi more than 360 million dong on a long-term, interest-free basis to support the program to build houses for families of war dead.

On the morning of 20 July 1989 the Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare Service held an intimate meeting with the relatives of war dead. Participants included such disabled heroes as comrades Nguyen Van Tang and

Nguyen Van Tam, who commanded the attack on the Victoria Hotel in April 1966.

During the meeting all participants expressed understanding of the state's present difficulties. However, they also commented frankly that many regulations and policies toward disabled soldiers, war dead, and families with revolutionary merit were inappropriate or deficient. For example, most of the people who were designated "heroes" prior to 1968 have not been awarded certificates, and the remains of war dead have not been collected, so their relatives have nowhere to go to pay respects, etc.

During the meeting, the Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare Service presented gifts from the municipal organs and departments to families of disabled soldiers and war dead with merit toward the revolution.

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities

42090309p

[Editorial Report] The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisk indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.

Le Duc Cang [LEE DUWACS CAWNG]

SRV ambassador to Nicaragua; *SRV ambassador to Costa Rica and Panama; his name and position were mentioned in an article on Nicaragua, published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 20 May 89 pp 2, 4)

Cao Van Chan [CAO VAWN CHAANS], *Major General

*Political director (Chu Nhiem Chinh Tri) of the Capital Military Region; on 16 June he attended a seminar on the situation in Cambodia. (NHAN DAN 17 Jun 89 p 4)

Truong Khanh Chau [TRUWOWNG KHANHS CHAAU], *Major General

His article on technical tasks appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Apr 89 p 2)

Nguyen Van Chuan [NGUYEENX VAWN CHUAANR]

*Deputy director general of the State Bank; on 16 May he welcomed an IMF delegation in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 17 May 89 p 1)

Giap Van Cuong [GIAPS VAWN CUWOWNG], Rear Admiral

Commander of the Vietnam People's Navy; recently he visited the Spratly Islands. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 May 89 p 1)

Le Danh [LEE ZANH]

Vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; on 19 May he signed a protocol on economic and trade cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba. (NHAN DAN 22 May 89 p 1)

Hoang Ngoc Dien [HOANGF NGOCJ ZIEEN]

*Director of the Civil Aviation General Department; recently, he met with a delegation from Philippine Airlines. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Apr 89 p 4)

Ho Anh Dung [HOOOF ANH ZUNGX]

Deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; recently he attended the 6th congress of the Lai Chau Fatherland Front. (DAI DOAN KET 18-24 Feb 89 p 2)

Tran Thi Tam Dan [TRAANF THIJ TAAM DAN]

Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi Municipality; recently, she was present at a meeting to present a statue of Ho Chi Minh to a museum in Vinh Phu Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Apr 89 p 1)

Ngo Dien [NGOO DIEENF]

SRV ambassador to Cambodia; on 29 April he attended the extraordinary session of the Cambodian National Assembly. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 30 Apr 89 p 4)

Tran Hanh [TRAANF HANH], Lt. General

Deputy chief of the VPA General Staff; on 19 May he attended the 30 anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh Trail troops. (NHAN DAN 20 May 89 p 1)

Vo Hoa [VOX HOAF]

Deputy secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the People's Committee, Phu Khanh Province; recently he welcomed Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong visiting Phu Khanh Province. (NHAN DAN 23 Feb 89 p 1)

Vu Cong Hoan [VUX COONG HOAN], aka Vu Van Toan, deceased

Born in June 1923 at Gia Sinh village, Gia Vien, Ha Nam Ninh Province, he was chairman of the Organization Committee, deputy secretary of the CPV Committee and chairman of the People's Committee of Ninh Binh Province; former head of the Agricultural Department of the CPV Central Committee; former head of the State Inspection Commission. He died on 4 May at the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Hospital. (NHAN DAN 6 May 89 p 4)

Phan Ke Hung [PHAN KEES HUNGF]

Deputy director of the CPV Central Committee Internal Affairs Department; on 15 March he attended a conference on public order. (Ho Chi Minh City TUOI TRE 10-16 Apr 89 p 7)

Lo Van Inh [LOF VAWN INH]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Lai Chau Province; recently he attended the 6th congress of the Lai Chau Fatherland Front. (DAI DOAN KET 18-24 Feb 89 p 2)

Chu Duy Kinh [CHU ZUY KINHS], *Lt. General

*Deputy commander, political, of the Capital Military Region (Pho Tu Lenh Chinh Tri); on 16 June he attended a seminar in Hanoi on the situation in Cambodia. (NHAN DAN 17 Jun 89 p 4)

Vu Ngoc Lan [VUX NGOCJ LAN]

*Deputy director of the Public Security Service, Ha Son Binh Province; recently he tracked down some stolen parts from a boat. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Apr 89 p 1)

Nguyen Van Lam [NGUYEENX VAWN LAAM]

*Acting chairman of the People's Committee, Vinh Phu Province; recently, he attended a meeting to receive a statue of Ho Chi Minh for a museum in his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Apr 89 p 1)

Hoang Truong Minh [HOANGF TRUWOWNGF MINH]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; chairman of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association; recently, he presided at a meeting reviewing his organization's activities. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Apr 89 p 4)

Nguyen Tuan Lieu [NGUYEENX TUAANS LIEEU]

*Assistant to the minister of foreign affairs; on 6 June he attended a reception held by the Swedish ambassador in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 7 Jun 89 p4)

Nguyen Duy Luan [NGUYEENX ZUY LUAANJ]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; *secretary of the CPV Committee, Phu Khanh Province; recently he welcomed Chairman of the Council of State Vo Chi Cong visiting his province. (NHAN DAN 23 Feb 89 p 1)

Lung [LUNG]

*SRV first secretary in Nicaragua; his name was mentioned in an article about Nicaragua, published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 20 May 89 pp 1, 4)

Do Hoang Mao [DOOX HOANGF MAOX], Major General

Deputy commander of the Capital Military Region; on 16 June he attended a seminar in Hanoi on the situation in Cambodia. (NHAN DAN 17 Jun 89 p 4)

Hoang Duc Nghi [HOANGF DUWCS NGHI]

Minister of supply; on 2 June he welcomed a Lao delegation visiting Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 3 Jun 89 p 1)

Nguyen Vinh Nghiep [NGUYEENX VINHX NGHIEEPJ]

*Chairman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City; he was elected to this position by the Ho Chi Minh City's People's Committee on 22 May. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 May 89 p 1)

Le Huy Ngoc [LEE HUY NGOCJ], previously reported as Le Huy Ngo [LEE HUY NGOJ]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; secretary of the CPV Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; on 10-11 January he attended a provincial Fatherland Front Congress in Thanh Hoa. (DAI DOAN KET 18-24 Feb 89 p 2)

Le Kha Phieu [LEE KHAR PHIEEU] Lt. General

*Deputy director of the Political General Department of the VPA; on 19 May he attended the 30th anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh Trail troops. (NHAN DAN 20 May 89 p 1)

Nguyen Ngoc Oanh [NGUYEENX NGOCJ OANHS]

Director of the Hanoi State Bank; his article on interest rates was published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 27 Mar 89 p 3)

Nguyen Niem [NGUYEENX NIEEMJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; secretary of the CPV Committee, Lai Chau Province; recently he attended the 6th congress of the Fatherland Front of Lai Chau Province. (DAI DOAN KET 18-24 Feb 89 p 2)

Dong Sy Nguyen [DOONGF SIX NGUYEEN]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 19 May he attended the 30th anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh Trail troops. (NHAN DAN 20 May 89 p 1)

Tran Dinh Phuong [TRAANF DINHF PHUWOWNG]

*SRV ambassador to Norway; on 23 May he presented his credentials to King Olav V of Norway. (NHAN DAN 26 May 89 p 4)

Nguyen Rang [NGUYEENX RAANG], *Major General

Deputy commander of the municipal armed forces (Luc Luong Vu Trang); on 8 May he attended the 35th

anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 9 May 89 p 1)

Vo So [VOX SOWR] Major General

*CPV secretary, Truong Son Corps [Bi Thu Dang UY Binh Doan Truong Son]; his article on Ho Chi Minh Trail soldiers was published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 18 May 89 p 3)

Hoang Bich Son [HOANG BICHS SOWN]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; director of the Foreign Relations Department of the CPV Central Committee; recently he attended the 18th congress of the Italian Communist Party. (NHAN DAN 27 Mar 89 p 1)

Vo Van Sung [VOX VAWN SUNG]

*SRV ambassador to Japan; on 20-21 May he attended the 35th congress of the Vietnam-Japan Friendship Association in Osaka. (NHAN DAN 25 May 89 p 4)

Pham Minh Thanh [PHAMJ MINH THANH]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Tien Giang Province; he was interviewed about conscription tasks. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Feb 89 p 2)

Phan Quang Tiep [PHAN QUANG TIEEPJ], Major General

Commander of the 12th Corps (Binh Doan); on 19 May he attended the 30th anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh Trail troops. (NHAN DAN 20 May 89 p 1)

Le The Trung [LEE THEES TRUNG], Professor, PhD

*Director of the Academy of Military Medicine; recently, he greeted National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao at the academy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Apr 89 p 1)

Nguyen Van Tu [NGUYEENX VAWN TUW]

*Chairman of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers; his article on the need for a policy to protect state enterprises was published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Jun 89 pp 1, 4)

Tran Luu Vi [TRAANF LUWU VIJ]

Deputy secretary of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; recently, he presented a statue of Ho Chi Minh as a gift to a museum in Vinh Phu Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Apr 89 p 1)

Le Van Xuan [LEE VAWN XUAAN], Rear Admiral

*Deputy commander of the Navy; recently he visited the Spratly Islands. (NHAN DAN 20 May 89 pp 1, 4)

Tran Xuan Bach [TRAANF XUAAN BACHS]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; secretary of the CPV Central Committee; on 2 Jul 89 he was with a CPV delegation visiting Laos. (NHAN DAN 3 Jul 89 p 1)

Nghiem Chuong Chau [NGHIEEM CHUWOWNGR CHAAU]

Permanent vice minister of education; recently he wrote a letter to the chief justice of the People's Supreme Court. (GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Apr 89 p 1)

Tran Dong [TRAANF DOONG]

*Vice minister of justice; his name and position were mentioned in an article on the crime of crossing the frontier. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 22 Jul 89 p 2)

Nguyen Van Duc [NGUYEENX VAWN DUWCS], *Senior Lieutenant General (Thuong Tuong)

Vice minister of interior; by decision of the State Council on 30 May 89, the rank of Senior Lieutenant General was conferred on him. (NHAN DAN 31 May 89 p 1)

Truong Giang [TRUWOWNGF GIANG]

*Editor-in-chief of weekly newspaper GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN; recently he spoke at a meeting to review press renovation work in the past 2 years. (GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN No 15, 10 Apr 89 p 8)

Tran Quang Giao [TRAANF QUANG GIAOI]

Head of the Inspection Committee, Hanoi Municipality; on 19 Jul 89 he attended a meeting held by the Hanoi's People's Committee. (HANOI MOI 19 Jul 89 pp 1, 4)

Bui Nam Ha [BUIF NAM HAF], Major General

*Deputy chairman of the Vietnam-Nicaragua Friendship Association; recently he accompanied an SRV delegation visiting Nicaragua. (HANOI MOI 17 Jul 89 p 1)

Ngo Xuan Ha [NGOO XUAAN HAJ]

*Chairman of the Fatherland Front of Quang Nam - Da Nang Province; recently he was interviewed by SAIGON GIAI PHONG daily. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 6 Jun 89 p 1)

Dinh Hanh [DINH HANHJ]

Director of the municipal Finance Office; on 18 Jul 89 he attended a meeting held by the Hanoi's People's Committee. (HANOI MOI 19 Jul 89 pp 1, 4)

Duong Phu Hiep [ZUWOWNG PHUS HIEEPJ], MA in Philosophy

*Editor-in-chief of the philosophy quarterly TRIET HOC; *deputy director of the Philosophy Institute; his

article on philosophy and practice was published in the cited source. (TRIET HOC No 1, Mar 89 pp 3-6)

Mai Huu Hue [MAI HUWUX HUEE]

Vice chairman of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association; on 27 Jul 89 he attended a film showing to Commemorate the 36th anniversary of the DPRK. (NHAN DAN 28 Jul 89 p 4)

Pham Hung [PHAMJ HUWNG]

Chief justice of the Supreme People's Court; his name and position were mentioned in a letter to him from the vice minister of education. (GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Apr 89 p 1)

Tran Van Hung [TRAANF VAWN HUWNG]

SRV ambassador to the United Kingdom; recently he was present at the meetings between UK Foreign Minister Howe and SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in London. (HANOI MOI 30 Jun 89 p 4)

Nguyen Van Khac [NGUYEENX VAWN KHACS]

*Specialist at the Department of Propaganda and Training of the CPV Central Committee; his article on party members and the hiring of workers was published in the cited source. (TAP CHI CONG SAN Sep 88 p 19)

Vu Duc Khien [VUX DUWCS KHIEENR]

Director of the Hanoi's People's Organ of Control; on 19 Jul 89 he spoke at a meeting held by the Hanoi People's Committee. (HANOI MOI 19 Jul 89 pp 1, 4)

Nguyen Thanh Lan [NGUYEENX THANHF LAAN]

Deputy director of the Customs Office [Pho Giam Doc Hai Quan]; his name and position were mentioned in an article on complaints by tourists in Vietnam. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 6 Jul 89 p 2)

Phong Le [PHONG LEE]

*Director of Van Hoc Institute (Literary Institute); he wrote a letter to TAP CHI CONG SAN. (TAP CHI CONG SAN Dec 88 p 68)

Duc Minh [DUWCS MINH], Professor

*Deputy director of the Vietnam Education Science Institute; his article on the relationship between education and economy appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI CONG SAN Dec 88 p 32)

Ha Thuc Minh [HAF THUCS MINH], Professor

*Head of the Philosophy Department of the Central Propaganda and Training School in Ho Chi Minh City; his article "Looking Back on the Characteristics of

Feudal Thinking" was published in the cited source. [TRIET HOC No 1, Mar 89 pp 49-52)

Dang Minh Ngoc [DAWNGJ MINH NGOCJ]

*Chief judge Hanoi's People's Court; on 18 Jul 89 he attended a meeting organized by the Hanoi People's Committee. (HANOI MOI 19 Jul 89 pp 1, 4)

Tran Tan [TRAANF TAANS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; chairman of the Vietnam-Nicaragua Friendship Association; on 18 Jul 89 he attended the 10th anniversary of the Republic of Nicaragua. (HANOI MOI 19 Jul 89 pp 1, 4)

Le Huu Tang [LE HUWUX TAANGF], MA in philosophy, professor

*Director of the Philosophy Institute; his article "How To Overcome the Divorce of Philosophy From Life" was published in the cited source. (TRIET HOC No 1, Mar 89 pp 7-11)

Hoang Minh Thao [HOANGF MINH THAOR], Colonel General, professor

Director of the Advanced Military Academy; his article "National Defense in Our Age" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI CONG SAN Dec 88 p 20)

Nguyen Van Thanh [NGUYEENX VAWN THANH]

*Vice chairman of the Fatherland Front, Kien Giang Province; his article on the front was published in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 2-8 May 89 p 4)

Nguyen Dinh Thanh [NGUYEENX DINHF THANHF]

Director of the Public Security Forces, Hanoi Municipality; he spoke at a meeting held by the Hanoi's People's Committee on 18 Jul 89. (HANOI MOI 19 Jul 89 pp 1, 4)

Lam Van The [LAAM VAWN THEE], *Senior Lieutenant General (Thuong Tuong)

Vice minister of interior; director of the Municipal Security Force in Ho Chi Minh City; on 30 May 89, he was awarded the rank of Senior Lieutenant General by decision of the State Council. (NHAN DAN 30 May 89 p 1)

Mai Chi Tho [MAI CHIS THOJ], *General (Dai Tuong)

Interior minister; by decision of the State Council on 30 May 89, he was awarded the rank of general of the People's Security Force. (NHAN DAN 31 May 89 p 1)

Nguyen Viet [NGUYEENX VIETJ]

*Assistant to the minister of foreign affairs; on 27 Jul 89 he attended a film showing in Hanoi commemorating the 36th anniversary of the DPRK. (NHAN DAN 28 Jul 89 p 4)

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